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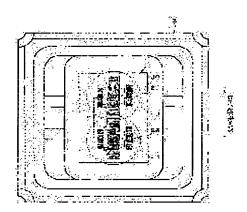
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#### (54) SURFACE ACOUSTIC WAVE DEVICE AND COMMUNICATION DEVICE

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a surface acoustic wave (SAW) device in which phase balancing is excellent and a communication device in which the SAW device is packaged. SOLUTION: A SAW filter 1 equipped with at least one or more SAW filter elements each having at least two comb-line electrodes formed along with a propagation direction of SAW and first and second balancing terminals 26 and 27 connected to the comb-line electrodes is provided on a piezoelectric substrate 30. The SAW filter 1 is housed in a packaging member 2 to reduce the quantity of a change in capacitance in the electrodes on the piezoelectric substrate 30 connected to the first and second balancing terminals 26 and 27.



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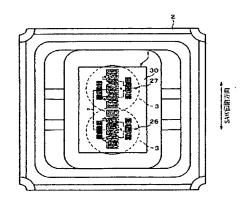
### (54) 【発明の名称】 弾性表面波装置および通信装置

#### (57) 【要約】

【課題】位相平衡度が良好な弾性表面波装置およびそれ を搭載した通信装置を提供する。

【解決手段】圧電基板30上に、弾性表面波の伝搬方向 に沿って形成された少なくとも2つのくし型電極部と、 くし型電極部に接続される第1、第2の平衡端子26、 27とを有する弾性表面波フィルタ素子を1つ以上備え た弾性表面波フィルタ1を設ける。弾性表面波フィルタ 1を収容するパッケージング部材2を設ける。弾性表面 波フィルタ1は、第1、第2の平衡端子26、27に接 続された圧電基板30上の各電極における容量の変化量 が小さくなるように、パッケージング部材2に収納され ている。

【選択図】 図1



# 【特許請求の範囲】

### 【請求項1】

圧電基板と、

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該圧電基板上に弾性表面波の伝搬方向に沿って形成された少なくとも2つのくし型電極部と、

前記くし型電極部に接続される第1、第2の平衡端子とを有する、1つ以上の弾性表面波フィルタ、および、

前記弾性表面波フィルタを収容するパッケージング部材を備えた弾性表面波装置であって

前記弾性表面波フィルタは、前記第1の平衡端子に接続された前記圧電基板上の電極に生じる容量と、前記第2の平衡端子に接続された前記圧電基板上の電極に生じる容量とが互いに略一致するように、パッケージング部材に収納されていることを特徴とする、弾性表面波装置。

# 【請求項2】

前記弾性表面波フィルタは接着剤層によって前記パッケージング部材に固定され、かつ少なくとも前記第1、第2の平衡端子とパッケージング部材の間に前記接着剤層が形成されていることを特徴とする、請求項1記載の弾性表面波装置。

#### 【請求項3】

前記弾性表面波フィルタは、2点以上の接着剤層によって前記パッケージング部材に固定されていることを特徴とする、請求項2記載の弾性表面波装置。

#### 【請求項4】

圧電基板と、

該圧電基板上に弾性表面波の伝搬方向に沿って形成された少なくとも2つのくし型電極部と、

前記くし型電極部に接続される第1、第2の平衡端子とを有する、1つ以上の弾性表面波フィルタ、および、

前記弾性表面波フィルタを収容するパッケージング部材を備えた弾性表面波装置であって

前記弾性表面波フィルタは、少なくとも前記第1、第2の平衡端子とパッケージング部材の間にて、2点以上の接着剤層により前記パッケージング部材に固定されていることを特徴とする、弾性表面波装置。

# 【請求項5】

前記接着剤層は、前記第1、第2の平衡端子に接続された前記圧電基板上の電極よりも広い範囲で形成されていることを特徴とする請求項2ないし4の何れか1項に記載の弾性表面波装置。

# 【請求項6】

前記パッケージング部材における、前記弾性表面波フィルタを実装する面のほぼ全面がメタライズされていることを特徴とする、請求項2ないし5の何れか1項に記載の弾性表面波装置。

#### 【請求項7】

前記パッケージング部材における、前記弾性表面波フィルタを実装する面のほぼ全面が非 金属部材となっていることを特徴とする、請求項2ないし5の何れか1項に記載の弾性表 面波装置。

### 【請求項8】

前記弾性表面波フィルタはフリップチップボンディングによって前記パッケージング部材 に固定され、

前記第1、第2の平衡端子に接続された取り出し電極と対向して接続される、前記パッケージング部材の前記弾性表面波フィルタを実装する面に形成されたメタライズパターンが、前記第1、第2の平衡端子に接続された取り出し電極よりも広く形成されていることを特徴とする、請求項1記載の弾性表面波装置。

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# 【請求項9】

前記パッケージング部材の前記弾性表面波フィルタを実装する面に形成されたメタライズ パターンが、対称構造を有していることを特徴とする、請求項8に記載の弾性表面波装置

# 【請求項10】

前記第1の平衡端子に接続された前記圧電基板上の電極と前記パッケージング部材との距離と、前記第2の平衡端子に接続された前記圧電基板上の電極と前記パッケージング部材との距離とが互いに略一致していることを特徴とする、請求項1ないし9の何れか1項に記載の弾性表面波装置。

# 【請求項11】

前記第1の平衡端子に接続された前記圧電基板上の電極と前記パッケージング部材の側壁との距離と、前記第2の平衡端子に接続された前記圧電基板上の電極と前記パッケージング部材の側壁との距離とが互いに略一致していることを特徴とする、請求項1ないし10の何れか1項に記載の弾性表面波装置。

#### 【請求項12】

前記第1の平衡端子に接続された前記圧電基板上の電極と前記パッケージング部材のメタライズパターンとの距離と、前記第2の平衡端子に接続された前記圧電基板上の電極と前記パッケージング部材のメタライズパターンとの距離とが互いに略一致していることを特徴とする、請求項10または11に記載の弾性表面波装置。

#### 【請求項13】

平衡-不平衡変換機能を有していることを特徴とする請求項1ないし12の何れか1項に記載の弾性表面波装置。

#### 【請求項14】

平衡入力、平衡出力であることを特徴とする請求項1ないし12の何れか1項に記載の弾性表面波装置。

### 【請求項15】

請求項1ないし14の何れか1項に記載の弾性表面波装置を搭載したことを特徴とする通信装置。

# 【発明の詳細な説明】

### [0001]

# 【発明の属する技術分野】

本発明は、平衡端子間の平衡特性に優れて、通信装置のデュプレクサ等のフィルタに好適な弾性表面波装置およびそれを用いた通信装置に関するものである。

#### [0002]

#### 【従来の技術】

近年の携帯電話機の小型化、軽量化に対する技術的進歩は目覚しいものがある。これを実現するための手段として、各構成部品の削減、小型化はもとより、複数の機能を複合した部品の開発も進んできた。このような状況を背景に、携帯電話機のRF段に使用する、フィルタ機能を有する弾性表面波装置に平衡-不平衡変換機能、いわゆるバランの機能を兼ね備えたものも近年盛んに研究され、GSM(Global System for Mobile communications)などを中心に使用されるようになっている。また、AMPS、PCS、DCSなどにも使用され始めており、このような平衡-不平衡変換機能も有する弾性表面波装置の需要が増加していくものと考えられる。

#### [0003]

平衡-不平衡変換機能を有する弾性表面波装置に用いられる弾性表面波フィルタとしては、図27に示すような構成が広く用いられている。図27の構成は、圧電基板118上に縦結合共振子型の各弾性表面波フィルタ素子101、102が、端子の一方を電気的に並列に、他方を直列に接続されている。弾性表面波フィルタ素子101は、3つの各くし型電極部(インターディジタルトランスデューサ、以下、IDTという)104、103、105を備え、さらにそれらを挟むようにリフレクタ106、107を有している。弾性

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表面波フィルタ素子102は、弾性表面波の伝搬方向に沿って3つの各1DT109、<math>108、110を備え、さらにそれらを挟むようにリフレクタ111、112をそれぞれ有している。

### [0004]

弾性表面波フィルタ素子101と弾性表面波フィルタ素子102との間で異なる点は、IDT103とIDT108との極性が互いに反転していることである。これにより、各端子114、115から出力される信号の位相は180度異なり、端子113から入力される不平衡信号が端子114と端子115から平衡信号に変換されて出力される。

#### [0005]

平衡-不平衡変換機能を有する弾性表面波フィルタにおいては、不平衡端子と平衡端子の それぞれの端子との問の通過帯域内での伝送特性では、振幅特性が等しく、かつ位相が1 80度反転していることが要求される。また、通過帯域外では、振幅特性、位相特性とも 等しいことが要求される。

### [0006]

振幅平衡度及び位相平衡度とは、前記平衡-不平衡変換機能を有する弾性表面波フィルタを3ポートのデバイスと考え、例えば不平衡入力端子をポート1、各平衡出力端子をそれ ぞれポート2、ポート3としたとき、

振幅平衡度=|A|、A=|20logS21|-|20logS31|位相平衡度=|B-180|…式 $\triangle 1$  $\forall$ 、 $B=|\angle S21-\angle S31|$ にて定義される。 【0007】

ここで示すS 2 1、S 3 1 は、3ポートデバイスを散乱行列で表現した時の、行列成分であり、それぞれ、ポート 2 とポート 1 間、ポート 3 とポート 1 間の伝送特性を示す。このような平衡度は、理想的にはフィルタの通過帯域内で振幅平衡度が 0 d B、位相平衡度は 0 度、通過帯域外で振幅平衡度が 0 d B、位相平衡度は 1 8 0 度とされている。

# [0008]

図28および図29に示すように、従来技術における平衡-不平衡変換機能を有する弾性表面波フィルタ100の圧電基板118は接着剤層122によりパッケージング部材120に固定されている。また、パッケージング部材120は、例えばアルミナ等の誘電体セラミックスから成っている。このような弾性表面波装置では、図29に示すように、弾性表面波フィルタ100は、接着剤層122によりパッケージング部材120内に収納され、ボンディングワイヤ123によりパッケージング部材120と電気的に接続された後、キャップ材124によって封止されている。

# [0009]

# 【発明が解決しようとする課題】

この平衡-不平衡変換機能を有する弾性表面波フィルタ100を、接着剤層122を用いてパッケージング部材120にダイボンド(固定)する際、パッケージング部材120に対する接着剤層122の塗布位置ばらつきや、弾性表面波フィルタ100のマウント位置ばらつきというものが生じる。

# [0010]

そのため、従来技術において、弾性表面波フィルタ100の表面側のIDT電極や引き回し部とパッケージング部材120のメタライズパターン(各電極端子)との間での容量が変化し、平衡度、特に位相平衡度が大きくばらつくという問題がある。なお、このような平衡度のばらつきは、平衡入出力の弾性表面波フィルタにおいても同様に生じる。

#### [0011]

### 【課題を解決するための手段】

本発明の弾性表面波装置は、上記課題を解決するために、圧電基板と、該圧電基板上に弾性表面波の伝搬方向に沿って形成された少なくとも2つのIDTと、前記IDTに接続される第1、第2の平衡端子とを有する、1つ以上の弾性表面波フィルタ、および、前記弾性表面波フィルタを収容するパッケージング部材を備えた弾性表面波装置であって、前記弾性表面波フィルタは、第1の平衡端子に接続された圧電基板上の電極に生じる容量と、

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第2の平衡端子に接続された圧電基板上の電極に生じる容量とが、互いに略一致するよう にパッケージング部材に収納されていることを特徴としている。

# [0012]

本発明の他の弾性表面波装置は、前記課題を解決するために、圧電基板と、該圧電基板上に弾性表面波の伝搬方向に沿って形成された少なくとも2つのくし型電極部と、前記くし型電極部に接続される第1、第2の平衡端子とを有する、1つ以上の弾性表面波フィルタ、および、前記弾性表面波フィルタを収容するパッケージング部材を備えた弾性表面波装置であって、前記弾性表面波フィルタは、少なくとも前記第1、第2の平衡端子とパッケージング部材の間にて、2点以上の接着剤層により前記パッケージング部材に固定されていることを特徴としている。

# [0013]

上記構成によれば、組み立て精度ばらつきが生じても平衡信号を入力または出力する各端子に接続されている各電極に生じる容量があまり変化しない、略一致するように設定されていることで、または、弾性表面波フィルタが、少なくとも前記第1、第2の平衡端子とパッケージング部材との間にて2点以上の接着剤層により前記パッケージング部材に固定されていることで、平衡端子間の平衡度、特に通過帯域内の位相平衡度のばらつきを改善できる。

#### [0014]

上記電極とは、弾性表面波フィルタ上のIDT、引き回し、ワイヤボンドパッドを含めたものである。上記容量とは、上記電極と、パッケージング部材における弾性表面波フィルタをマウントする面や側壁などの間に生じる容量である。上記容量には、「接地容量」と「浮遊容量」があり、「接地容量」は上記の電極とアース面の間に生じる容量であり、「浮遊容量」は電極と浮き電極の間に入る容量のことである。どちらの容量も作用は同じで、各平衡端子での容量がばらつけば位相平衡度がばらつく原因となる。

#### [0015]

上記弾性表面波装置においては、弾性表面波フィルタは接着剤層によってパッケージング 部材に固定され、かつ少なくとも第1、第2の平衡端子とパッケージング部材の間に上記 接着剤層が形成されていることが望ましい。

#### [0016]

上記構成によれば、第1、第2の平衡端子とパッケージング部材との間に接着剤層を形成したので、第1、第2の平衡端子とパッケージング部材の各電極との間に生じる容量の違いを低減できて、位相平衡度のばらつきをより確実に改善できる。

# [0017]

上記弾性表面波装置では、弾性表面波フィルタは、2点以上の接着剤層によって前記パッケージング部材に固定されていることが好ましい。上記構成によれば、2点以上の接着剤層によって弾性表面波フィルタをパッケージング部材に固定したので、第1、第2の平衡端子とパッケージング部材との間に接着剤層をより確実に形成できて、第1、第2の平衡端子とパッケージング部材の各電極との間に生じる容量の違いを低減できて、位相平衡度のばらつきをより確実に改善できる。

# [0018]

上記弾性表面波装置においては、接着剤層は、第1、第2の平衡端子に接続された圧電基板上の電極よりも広い範囲で形成されていることが望ましい。上記構成によれば、接着剤層を、第1、第2の平衡端子に接続された圧電基板上の電極よりも広い範囲で形成したので、第1、第2の平衡端子とパッケージング部材との間に接着剤層をより確実に形成できて、第1、第2の平衡端子とパッケージング部材の各電極との間に生じる容量の違いを低減できて、位相平衡度のばらつきをより確実に改善できる。

# [0019]

上記弾性表面波装置では、パッケージング部材における、弾性表面波フィルタを実装する 面のほぼ全面がメタライズされていてもよい。

#### [0020]

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上記弾性表面波装置においては、パッケージング部材における、弾性表面波フィルタを実 装する面のほぼ全面が非金属部材となっていてもよい。

#### [0021]

上記弾性表面波装置では、弾性表面波フィルタはフリップチップボンディングによってパッケージング部材に固定され、第1、第2の平衡端子に接続された取り出し電極と対向して接続される、パッケージング部材における弾性表面波フィルタを実装する面に形成されたメタライズパターンが、第1、第2の平衡端子に接続された取り出し電極よりも広く形成されていることが望ましい。

### [0022]

上記構成によれば、パッケージング部材のメタライズパターンを、第1、第2の平衡端子に接続された取り出し電極よりも広く形成したから、第1、第2の平衡端子とパッケージング部材の各電極との距離の違いを安定に小さくすることができて、位相平衡度のばらつきをより確実に改善できる。

### [0023]

上記弾性表面波装置においては、パッケージング部材の弾性表面波フィルタを実装する面に形成されたメタライズパターンが、対称構造を有していてもよい。上記構成によれば、メタライズパターンが、対称構造を有していることによって、メタライズパターンに接続される第1、第2の平衡端子における各容量の違いを低減できて、位相平衡度のばらつきをより確実に改善できる。

### [0024]

上記弾性表面波装置では、第1の平衡端子に接続された圧電基板上の電極とパッケージング部材との距離と、第2の平衡端子に接続された圧電基板上の電極とパッケージング部材との距離とが互いに略一致していることが好ましい。

#### [0025]

上記弾性表面波装置においては、第1の平衡端子に接続された圧電基板上の電極とパッケージング部材の側壁との距離と、第2の平衡端子に接続された圧電基板上の電極とパッケージング部材の側壁との距離とが互いに略一致していることが望ましい。

#### [0026]

上記弾性表面波装置では、第1の平衡端子に接続された圧電基板上の電極とパッケージング部材のメタライズパターンとの距離と、第2の平衡端子に接続された圧電基板上の電極 とパッケージング部材のメタライズパターンとの距離とが互いに略一致していてもよい。

# [0027]

上記構成によれば、各距離を略一致させることで、パッケージング部材や、その側壁やそのメタライズパターンに接続される第1、第2の平衡端子における各容量の違いを低減できて、位相平衡度のばらつきをより確実に改善できる。

#### [0028]

上記弾性表面波装置においては、平衡-不平衡変換機能を有していることが好ましい。また、上記弾性表面波装置は、平衡入力、平衡出力であってもよい。

### [0029]

本発明の通信装置は、前記課題を解決するために、上記の何れかに記載の弾性表面波装置 を搭載したことを特徴としている。上記構成によれば、搭載した弾性表面波装置は位相平 衡度に優れたものにできるから、通信特性を向上できる。

#### [0030]

### 【発明の実施の形態】

本発明の弾性表面波装置に係る実施の各形態を図1ないし図25に基づいて以下に説明する。

### [0031]

# (実施の第一形態)

本発明の弾性表面波装置は、図1に示すように、平衡-不平衡変換機能を有する弾性表面波フィルタ1が、パッケージング部材2内に複数の接着剤層3、3によりダイボンド(固

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定) されている。

[0032]

複数の接着剤層 3、 3 は、弾性表面波(以下、SAW(Surface Acoustic Wave)という)の伝搬方向(つまり、各平衡端子 26、 27 が並んだ方向)に沿って設けられていることが好ましく、さらにSAWの伝搬方向の中心軸上に沿って形成されていることが好ましい。

[0033]

また、弾性表面波フィルタ1の各平衡端子26、27は、各接着剤層3、3に対して、圧電基板30を挟んだ反対面(上部)に設けられている。それぞれ対応する各平衡端子26、27に対する各接着剤層3、3は、それらの形成状態の違いが小さくなるように、好ましくは、それらの形成状態が互いに略一致するように設けられていることが望ましい。さらに、各平衡端子26、27における、圧電基板30を挟んだ反対面(下部)には、それぞれ、各接着剤層3、3が存在していることが好ましい。

[0034]

まず、弾性表面波フィルタ1について説明すると、図2に示すように、圧電基板30上に、各弾性表面波フィルタ素子11、12が、SAWの伝搬方向に沿って設けられている。各弾性表面波フィルタ素子11、12は、不平衡端子25に対して端子の一方を電気的に並列に、各平衡端子26、27に対しては端子の他方を直列に接続されている。よって、各平衡端子26、27となる各電極は、SAWの伝搬方向に沿って並んで圧電基板30における各IDT形成面上にそれぞれ形成されることになる。

[0035]

さらに、各弾性表面波フィルタ素子11、12と、不平衡端子25との間には、一端子対弾性表面波共振子13がそれぞれ挿入されている。各弾性表面波フィルタ素子11、12と、各平衡端子26、27との間には、一端子対弾性表面波共振子14がそれぞれ挿入されている。

[0036]

弾性表面波フィルタ素子11は、IDT16、15、17を備え、さらにそれらを挟むようにリフレクタ18、19を有している。弾性表面波フィルタ素子12は、弾性表面波の伝搬方向に沿って3つの各IDT21、20、22を備え、さらにそれらを挟むようにリフレクタ23、24をそれぞれ有している。

[0037]

各IDTやリフレクタはアルミニウム(Al)電極によりフォトリソグラフィー法等によって形成されている。IDTは、帯状の基端部(バスバー)と、その基端部の一方の側部から直交する方向に延びる複数の、互いに平行な電極指とを備えた電極指部を2つ備えており、上記各電極指部の電極指の側部を互いに対面するように互いの電極指間に入り組んだ状態にて上記各電極指部を有するものである。

[0038]

このようなIDTでは、各電極指の長さや幅、隣り合う各電極指の間隔、互いの電極指間での入り組んだ状態の対面長さを示す交叉幅を、それぞれ設定することにより信号変換特性や、通過帯域の設定が可能となっている。

[0039]

弾性表面波フィルタ素子11と弾性表面波フィルタ素子12との間で異なる点は、IDT15とIDT20との極性が互いに反転していることである。これにより、各平衡端子26、27から出力される信号の位相は180度異なる。よって、弾性表面波フィルタ1は、不平衡端子25から入力される不平衡信号が各平衡端子26、27から平衡信号に変換されて出力され、また、各平衡端子26、27から入力された平衡信号が、不平衡端子25から不平衡信号に変換されて出力されるという、平衡-不平衡変換機能を有している。【0040】

さらに、弾性表面波フィルタ素子11と弾性表面波フィルタ素子12とにおいて、IDTとIDTの境界付近に位置する電極指(波長:λi)は、他の部分のIDT電極指(波長

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: λ I ) と比較してピッチを短く設定されている(狭ピッチ電極指)。

# [0041]

また、弾性表面波フィルタ素子11と弾性表面波フィルタ素子12との設計では狭ピッチ電極指の波長が異なるのみで、その他のパラメータは全く同じである。弾性表面波フィルタ素子11と、弾性表面波フィルタ素子12の狭ピッチ電極指の波長を、それぞれ $\lambda$  i 1 及び $\lambda$  i 2とする。

#### [0042]

次に、パッケージング部材 2 について説明する。パッケージング部材 2 は、図 1 に示すように、例えばアルミナ等の誘電体(絶縁体)セラミックスからなっており、略直方体の外形状で、有底箱状に形成されている。また、図示しないが、パッケージング部材 2 は、キャップ材にて封止されるようになっている。

#### [0043]

次に、接着剤を2点塗布することで、接着剤を圧電基板30の裏面のほぼ全体に広がるようにして、パッケージング部材2に弾性表面波フィルタ1をダイボンドする際、圧電基板30のマウント位置及び各接着剤層3、3の塗布位置がパッケージング部材2の中央位置の場合を図1に、SAWの伝搬方向に対して平行方向に沿って表1に示すように、ずれた場合を図3及び図4にそれぞれ示した。

#### [0044]

また、比較例として、接着剤を1点塗布することで、接着剤を圧電基板30の裏面のほぼ全体に広がるようにして、パッケージング部材2に弾性表面波フィルタ1をダイボンドする際、圧電基板30のマウント位置及び接着剤層31の塗布位置がパッケージング部材2の中央位置の場合を図5に、SAWの伝搬方向に対して平行方向に沿って表1に示すように、ずれた場合を図6及び図7にそれぞれ示した。上記の図1、図3ないし図7は、キャップ材を接合する前の模式図であり、接着剤を圧電基板裏面のほぼ全体に広がるようにしたときの模式図を示している。また、表1に図1、図3ないし図7の各模式図における、パッケージング部材2に対する弾性表面波フィルタ1と接着剤層3または接着剤層31の位置の内容を簡潔に示す。

#### [0045]

このような弾性表面波フィルタ素子のズレや接着剤の塗布位置のズレは、ズレの方向はパッケージング部材 2 もしくは弾性表面波フィルタ 1 のXY (長手) 方向です。ズレの程度は設備の精度によって異なるが、本実施の形態で用いた一般的な設備ではFCBズレが 4 0  $\mu$ m、接着剤の塗布位置ズレが  $\pm$  5 0  $\mu$ m、弾性表面波フィルタ 1 のマウント位置が  $\pm$  1 0 0  $\mu$ mである。表 1 に、パッケージング部材にダイボンドする際の弾性表面波フィルタのマウント位置および接着剤の塗布位置及び塗布量を示す。

#### [0046]

# 【表1】

	図 1	図 3	図4	図 5	⊠ 6	図 7
	(2点塗布)	(2点塗布)	(2点逾布)	(比較例)	(比較例)	(比較例)
弾性表面波						
フィルタの	中央	上	中夬	中央	上	中央
マウント位置						
接着剤						
Ø	中央	中央	上	中央	中央	上
<b>途布位置</b>						

[0047]

次に、本実施の第一形態に関する作用・効果について説明する。

### [0048]

上記の図1、図3ないし図7の模式図に対応する通過帯域内(1805MHz~1880 50

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MHz)での位相平衡度の平均値の結果を、図1を図8に、図3を図9に、図4を図10に、図5を図11に、図6を図12に図7を図13に、各グラフにてそれぞれ示す。図8ないし図13では、結果を、より明確に表すために、前述の式 $\triangle$ 1 $\nabla$ において位相平衡度=B-180とし、ばらつきを示すエラーバー付きで表示してある。

#### [0049]

また、表 2 に図 8 ないし図 1 3 での通過帯域内(1 8 0 5 MH z  $\sim$  1 8 8 0 MH z )の位相平衡度の数値を示す。接着剤を 2 点塗布することで、接着剤層 3 、 3 を圧電基板 3 0 の裏面のほぼ全面に広げることができ、位相平衡度のばらつきを低減できていることがわかる。表 2 中の  $\sigma$  は、標準偏差を示す。

# [0050]

# 【表2】

	⊠ 5	⊠ 6	⊠ 7	図 1	⊠ 3	図 4
Ave.	-9.66	-8.28	-10.16	-9.20	-8.13	-9.71
MAX	-7.34	-2.40	-3.14	-7.75	-5.84	-6.88
MIN	-12.58	-15.06	-14.52	-10.61	-10.21	-11.61
σ	0.88	1.86	1.48	0.69	0.87	1.06

(単位: °、n=50)

#### [0051]

図27および図28で示したような弾性表面波フィルタ100は、圧電基板118上にSAWの伝搬方向に対して平行な方向に各弾性表面波フィルタ素子101、102が2つに分離されている構造である。よって、弾性表面波フィルタ100のマウント位置や接着剤層122の形成位置がSAWの伝搬方向に対して平行にずれた場合、一方の弾性表面波フィルタ素子の真下には接着剤層122が無いという状態が生じることになる。

#### [0052]

このとき2つの各弾性表面波フィルタ素子101、102間において、各弾性表面波フィルタ素子101、102とパッケージング部材120との間の対接地容量に差が生じることになり、位相平衡度のばらつきの原因になっていると考えられる。

#### [0053]

従来技術においては、比較例である図5ないし図7に示すように、弾性表面波フィルタ1のマウント位置や接着剤の塗布位置がばらついた際に、2つの弾性表面波フィルタ素子間での容量に差が生じやすく、その結果、図11ないし図13に示すように通過帯域内での位相平衡度に大きなばらつきが生じた。

#### [0054]

しかし、図1、図3および図4に示すように、接着剤を2点塗布することで、弾性表面波フィルタ1のマウント位置ばらつきや接着剤の塗布位置ばらつきが生じても2つの弾性表面波フィルタ素子11、12との間の対接地容量に差が抑制されることから、図8ないし図10に示すように位相平衡度のばらつきを低減できることがわかった。

# [0055]

一方で、接着剤の塗布位置や圧電基板30のマウント位置精度を向上させることにより、 位相平衡度のばらつきを低減する方法が挙げられる。しかし、設備の精度の向上や改良に は多大なコストと時間がかかる。

### [0056]

これに対して、接着剤を2点塗布する方法は、設備の精度向上や改良をすることなく大幅に位相平衡度ばらつきを改善することが可能である。本発明の実施の各形態では接着剤を2点塗布するという方法を用いたが、3点、4点と塗布する点を増やしても位相平衡度のばらつきを低減することが可能である。

# [0057]

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さらに、本実施の形態では弾性表面波フィルタ素子が2つの場合の例を示したが、図14、図15のように弾性表面波フィルタ素子が3つ、4つとなった場合でも、同様の効果が得られる。

### [0058]

ところで、従来では、弾性表面波フィルタをパッケージング部材に実装する際、ワイヤボンディング実装なら、弾性表面波フィルタをパッケージング部材に、接着剤を1点塗布してダイボンドした上で、ワイヤを形成する。しかし、弾性表面波フィルタをパッケージング部材に実装する際、パッケージング部材に対する接着剤の塗布位置にばらつきが発生すると共に、弾性表面波フィルタのマウント位置にもばらつきが発生する。

#### [0059]

このばらつきの結果、一方の平衡端子の下部に位置する接着剤層の形成状況が、他方の平衡端子の下部に位置する接着剤層の形成状況と異なってしまうために、平衡端子とパッケージング部材のチップが搭載される面との間での容量が、一方の平衡端子と他方の平衡端子とで変化し、平衡度、特に位相平衡度が大きくばらつくことがある。

#### [0060]

各平衡端子に対応する各接着剤層の形成状態を同じように設定するために、圧電基板の裏面の全面に渡って接着剤を塗布することが考えられるが、全面に塗布するとブリードアウト(接着剤がパッケージング部材のワイヤボンドパッドやチップの側壁に這い上がってくる現象)が発生する危険性が高くなる。

#### [0061]

ブリードアウトによってチップ状の圧電基板の表面に接着剤が付着した場合は、特性自体 出なくなる(圧電基板の定数が変わるため)。また、ワイヤボンディングの場合、接着剤 がパッケージング部材のワイヤボンドパッドに付着した場合は、ワイヤとパッドとの間で の不着や仮に着いたとしてもワイヤの引っ張り強度不足が生じる。

#### [0062]

同様に、1点で塗布する量を増やすことが考えられるが、1点塗布では、圧電基板の裏面に均一に接着剤を広げることは難しい。それは、接着剤の量を多くして圧電基板の裏面全体に広げようとすると這い上がり(ブリードアウト)が生じてしまい、逆に這い上がり(ブリードアウト)が生じないように接着剤を少なくすると、接着剤が圧電基板の裏面全体に広がらず各平衡端子間の容量に差が生じ、位相平衡度はばらついたままになってしまう

# [0063]

這い上がりを起こさず、かつ圧電基板の裏面になるべく均一に広範囲に接着剤を広げて位相平衡度のバラツキを小さくする手段として2点以上の接着剤の塗布が前述したように有効であった。2点以上の塗布だと長方形のチップ形状圧電基板に対して接着剤を2点以上で塗布するので、1点塗布と比べて接着剤は比較的圧電の裏面全体に、無駄なく広がりやすくなる。

#### [0064]

なお、チップ形状の圧電基板30の裏面全体が接着剤層3、3で覆われていなくても、最小限として、弾性表面波フィルタ素子の真下が接着剤層3、3で覆われていれば、本発明の効果を発揮できる。

# [0065]

### (実施の第二形態)

本発明の実施の第二形態に係る弾性表面波装置は、図16に示すように、弾性表面波フィルタ1と同様にIDT等が形成された弾性表面波フィルタ41が、IDT等の電極の形成された面を下向きにしてパッケージング部材42にフリップチップ実装されている。平衡 - 不平衡変換機能を有する弾性表面波フィルタ41の圧電基板51は、パッケージング部材42に対面した表面51aに電極パッド52を備えている。さらに、電極パッド52上には、例えばAuまたはAuを含む合金からなる金属バンプ53が配置されている。

# [0066]

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一方、前記弾性表面波フィルタ41を収容するパッケージング部材42は、セラミックス等の絶縁基板からなる基板42aと、各側壁42bとをそれぞれ有している。基板42a は略長方形板状である。各側壁42bは、互いに隣接して、基板42aの各四辺部からそれぞれ立設している。

[0067]

また、パッケージング部材42には、基板42a上に設けられた、各電極端子45、55 と、各電極端子45、55の間に形成されたダイアタッチ面(接地電極面)56とが設け られている。

[0068]

弾性表面波フィルタ41は、そのIDTや電極パッド52の形成された前記圧電基板51の面51aを、パッケージング部材42内のダイアタッチ面(接地電極面)56を有する表面42cに対向させ、前記電極パッド52上の金属バンプ53を介して、パッケージング部材42に対して電気的・機械的に接続されている。

[0069]

圧電基板 5 1 を接着剤によりパッケージング部材 4 2 にダイボンド (固定) する場合には、図1 7 に示すように、ダイボンド面となる基板 4 2 a の表面 4 2 c のほぼ全面を、メタライズ領域 6 1 とする、または、図1 8 に示すように、非メタライズ領域 6 2 と設定することで位相平衡度のばらつきが低減できる。

[0070]

また、図19に示すように、パッケージング部材42における、圧電基板51を搭載する表面42c上の各メタライズパターン、つまり電極端子45、55、55、およびダイアタッチ面56は、平衡信号の出力端子につながる電極から見て対称となっていることが好ましい。

[0071]

さらに、図20に示すように、パッケージング部材42における、圧電基板51の、ダイアタッチ面56を含む搭載面の、平衡端子のそれぞれ接続される各電極端子46、47は、平衡信号の出力端子につながる電極より、広く(つまり面積が大きく)、また、不平衡端子に接続される電極端子45より広くなるように設定されていることが望ましい。

[0072]

これにより、各平衡端子につながる電極間の容量の違いを抑制、好ましくは互いに略一致 30 させることができて、位相平衡度を向上できる。

[0073]

一方、比較例として、図21に示すパッケージング部材82のように、メタライズパターン76が平衡信号の出力端子につながる電極と同等以下であったり、メタライズパターン87が非対称であったりすると、位相平衡度が劣化することがある。

[0074]

以下に、本実施に第二形態に係る作用・効果について説明する。

[0075]

パッケージング部材42のダイアタッチ面56のメタライズパターンを圧電基板51上に 形成された弾性表面波フィルタ41の平衡信号の出力端子につながる電極間から見て対称 とし、さらに圧電基板51をフリップチップ実装するときの実装位置ずれを考慮した領域 全体を含むように、弾性表面波フィルタ41の平衡信号の出力端子につながるパッケージ ング部材42のメタライズパターンを広げることで、圧電基板51をフリップチップ実装 するときの実装位置ずれが生じても平衡信号の出力端子間での容量に差が生じにくくなり 、位相平衡度のばらつきが低減できる。

[0076]

また、圧電基板51の裏面粗さをほぼ一定にすることでフリップチップ実装精度が向上し、各平衡信号の出力端子間での容量差が生じにくくなるので、位相平衡度のばらつきが低減できる。

[0077]

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さらに、実装時における平衡度改善の他の方法として、圧電基板30、51の裏面(接着面)の面粗さをほぼ一定にすることが挙げられる。面粗さが各弾性表面波フィルタ1によって異なると、特にフリップチップボンディング(FCB)実装では、実装時に超音波を印加する際、超音波印加手段と弾性表面波フィルタ1との摩擦係数が異なり、実装時のズレにばらつきが発生し、位相平衡度が悪化することがある。

#### [0078]

### (実施の第三形態)

本発明の実施の第三形態に係る弾性表面波装置は、各平衡端子間での容量差を低減する、他の構成としては、図22に示すように、弾性表面波フィルタ1の長手方向の各端面と、パッケージング部材2のそれぞれ対面する各側壁2a、2bとの各距離d1、d2の違いが小さくなるように、好ましくはゼロとなるように、弾性表面波フィルタ1がパッケージング部材2内に配置されていることが好ましい。これにより、図22に示す弾性表面波装置は、図23に示す各距離d3、d4の違いが大きいものと比べて、各平衡端子での容量の違いを低減できて、特に位相平衡度のばらつきを抑制できる。このような構成は、実施の第二形態にも有効である。

#### [0079]

また、図24(a)に示すように、圧電基板30上の各平衡端子と、パッケージング部材2の底面上のメタライズパターンとの各間隔d5、d6の違いが小さくなるように、好ましくはゼロとなるように、弾性表面波フィルタ1がパッケージング部材2内に配置されていることが好ましい。これにより、図22に示す弾性表面波装置は、図24(b)に示す各距離d7、d8の違いが大きいものと比べて、各平衡端子での容量の違いを低減できて、特に位相平衡度のばらつきを抑制できる。このような構成は、実施の第二形態にも有効である。

# [0080]

さらに、実装時における平衡度改善の他の方法として、圧電基板 3 0 、5 1 の厚みをほぼ 一定にすることも有効である。圧電基板の厚みが不均一だと、平衡端子の一方と他方で、 圧電基板とパッケージとの距離が異なり、平衡度が悪化することがある。

#### [0081]

なお、上記の実施の各形態では、平衡-不平衡変換機能を有する弾性表面波装置を用いたが、これに限らず、図25に示すように、平衡入力、平衡出力である弾性表面波装置であっても、本発明の効果を得ることができる。図25においては、各平衡端子26、27が出力側、各平衡端子28、29が入力側である。

# [0082]

# (実施の第四形態)

次に、上記実施の各形態に記載の弾性表面波装置を搭載した通信装置について図26に基づき説明する。上記通信装置600は、受信を行うレシーバ側(Rx側)として、アンテナ601、アンテナ共用部/RFTopフィルタ602、アンプ603、Rx段間フィルタ604、ミキサ605、1stIFフィルタ<math>606、ミキサ607、2ndIFフィルタ<math>608、1st+2nd-カルシンセサイザ611、TCXO(temperature compensated crystal oscillator(温度補償型水晶発振器))612、デバイダ613、ローカルフィルタ614を備えて構成されている

# [0083]

 $R \times$ 段間フィルタ604からミキサ605へは、図26に二本線で示したように、バランス性を確保するために各平衡信号にて送信することが好ましい。

#### [0084]

また、上記通信装置 600は、送信を行うトランシーバ側(Tx側)として、上記アンテナ601及び上記アンテナ共用部/RFTopフィルタ 602を共用するとともに、Tx IFフィルタ 621、ミキサ 622、Tx段間フィルタ 623、アンプ 624、カプ 9625、アイソレータ 9626、9720、9720 973

(自動出力制御)) 627を備えて構成されている。

[0085]

そして、上記のRx段間フィルタ604、1stIFフィルタ606、TxIFフィルタ621、Tx段間フィルタ623には、上述した本実施の形態に記載の弾性表面波装置が好適に利用できる。

[0086]

本発明に係る弾性表面波装置は、フィルタ機能と共に平衡型ー不平衡変換機能を備えることができ、その上、各平衡信号間の振幅特性が理想により近いという優れた特性を有するものである。よって、上記弾性表面波装置を有する本発明の通信装置は、伝送特性を向上できるものとなっている。

[0087]

【発明の効果】

本発明の弾性表面波装置は、以上のように、圧電基板と、該圧電基板上に弾性表面波の伝搬方向に沿って形成された少なくとも2つのIDTと、前記IDTに接続される第1、第2の平衡端子とを有する、1つ以上の弾性表面波フィルタ、および、前記弾性表面波フィルタを収容するパッケージング部材を備えた弾性表面波装置であって、前記弾性表面波フィルタは、前記第1、第2の平衡端子に接続された前記圧電基板上の各電極における容量の変化量が小さくなるようにパッケージング部材に収納されている構成である。

[0088]

それゆえ、上記構成は、各電極に生じる容量の相違が小さくなるように設定されていることで、平衡端子間の平衡度、特に通過帯域内の位相平衡度のばらつきを改善できるという効果を奏する。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の実施の第一形態に係る弾性表面波装置における、キャップ封止前の平面 図である。

【図2】上記弾性表面波装置に用いた弾性表面波フィルタの概略構成図である。

【図3】上記弾性表面波装置における、弾性表面波フィルタがパッケージング部材中でずれたときの、キャップ封止前の平面図である。

【図4】上記弾性表面波装置における、弾性表面波フィルタを固定する各接着剤層がパッケージング部材中でずれたときの、キャップ封止前の平面図である。

【図5】比較のための、接着剤が1点塗布のときにおける弾性表面波装置の、キャップ封止前の平面図である。

【図6】上記比較のための弾性表面波装置における、弾性表面波フィルタがパッケージング部材中でずれたときの、キャップ封止前の平面図である。

【図7】上記比較のための弾性表面波装置における、弾性表面波フィルタを固定する各接着剤層がパッケージング部材中でずれたときの、キャップ封止前の平面図である。

【図8】上記図1に示す弾性表面波装置での通過帯域内の位相平衡度を示すグラフである

【図9】上記図3に示す弾性表面波装置での通過帯域内の位相平衡度を示すグラフである

【図10】上記図4に示す弾性表面波装置での通過帯域内の位相平衡度を示すグラフである。

【図11】上記図5に示す弾性表面波装置での通過帯域内の位相平衡度を示すグラフである。

【図12】上記図6に示す弾性表面波装置での通過帯域内の位相平衡度を示すグラフである。

【図13】上記図7に示す弾性表面波装置での通過帯域内の位相平衡度を示すグラフである。

【図14】上記実施の第一形態の一変形例であり、3素子構造の弾性表面波フィルタの例を示す概略構成図である。

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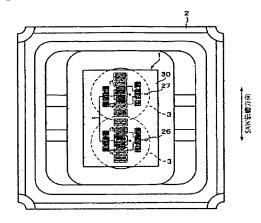
- 【図15】上記実施の第一形態における他の変形例であり、4素子構造の弾性表面波フィルタの例を示す概略構成図である。
- 【図16】本発明の実施の第二形態に係る、フリップチップ実装による弾性表面波装置の 要部断面図である。
- 【図17】上記弾性表面波装置でのパッケージング部材の圧電基板を固定する面を全面メタライズ領域としたときの平面図である。
- 【図18】上記弾性表面波装置でのパッケージング部材の圧電基板を固定する面を、全面非メタライズ領域としたときの平面図である。
- 【図19】上記弾性表面波装置のパッケージング部材の平面図である。
- 【図20】上記弾性表面波装置の、他のパッケージング部材の平面図である。
- 【図21】比較のためのパッケージング部材の平面図である。
- 【図22】本発明の実施の第三形態に係る弾性表面波装置のキャップ前の平面図である。
- 【図23】比較のために、上記弾性表面波装置の弾性表面波フィルタがずれたマウント位置を示す平面図である。
- 【図24】上記弾性表面波装置の弾性表面波フィルタの収納位置を示す断面図であって、
- (a) は弾性表面波フィルタがパッケージング部材に対して平行な場合、(b) は、比較のために、弾性表面波フィルタがパッケージング部材に対して傾いた場合を示す。
- 【図25】上記弾性表面波装置の一変形例を示すの概略構成図である。
- 【図26】本発明の通信装置を示すブロック図である。
- 【図27】従来の弾性表面波フィルタの概略構成図である。
- 【図28】上記弾性表面波フィルタをパッケージング部材内に収納し、キャップ前の、従来の弾性表面波装置の平面図である。
- 【図29】上記弾性表面波装置の断面図である。

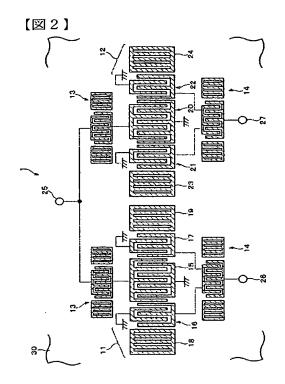
【符号の説明】

- 1 弾性表面波フィルタ
- 2 パッケージング部材
- 3 接着剤層
- 26、27 平衡端子
- 30 圧電基板

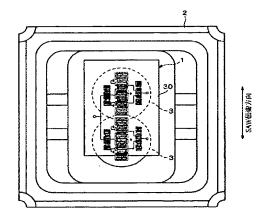
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【図1】

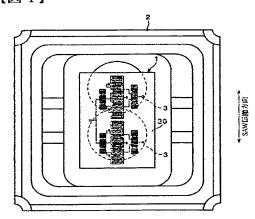




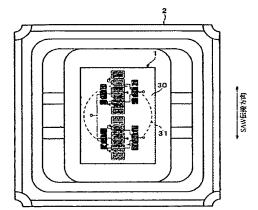
[図3]



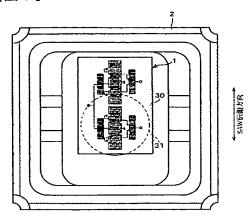
[図4]



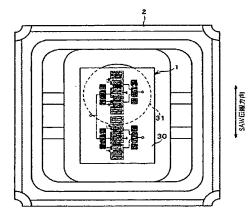
【図5】



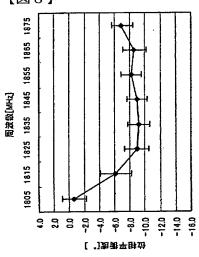
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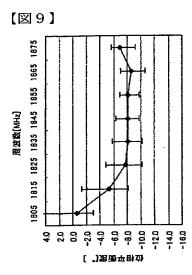


【図7】

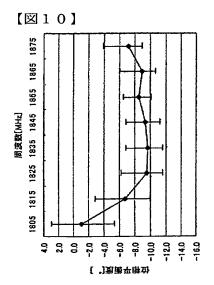


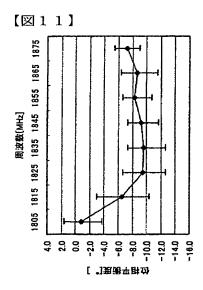
【図8】

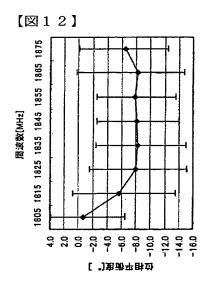


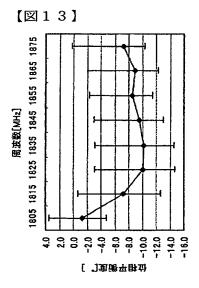


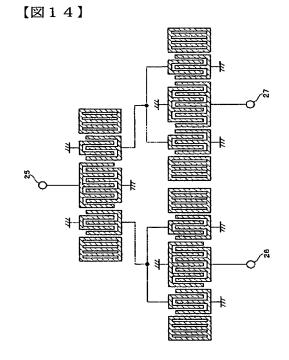
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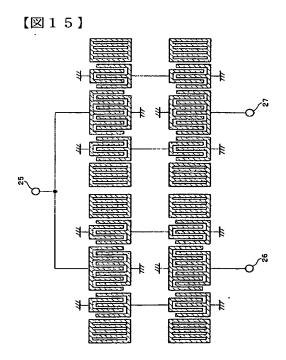


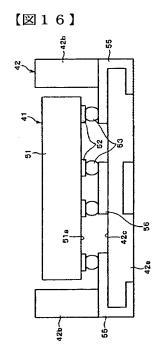






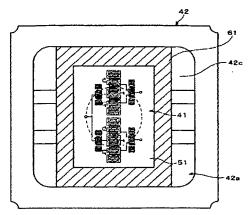




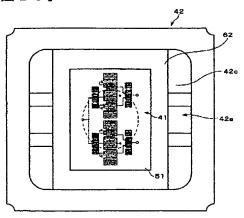


【図17】

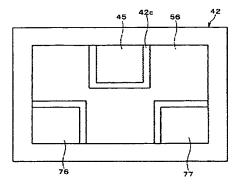
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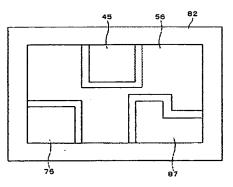
[図18]



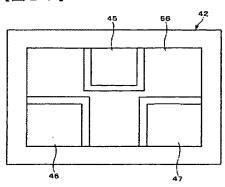
【図19】



【図21】

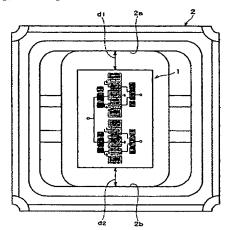


【図20】

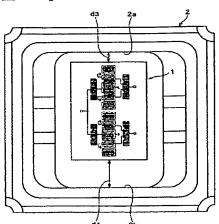


[図22]

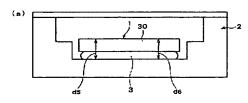
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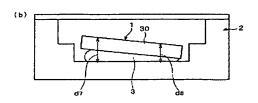


【図23】

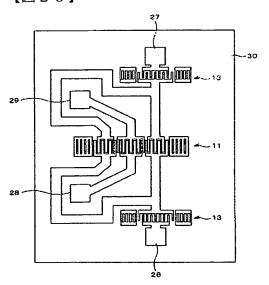


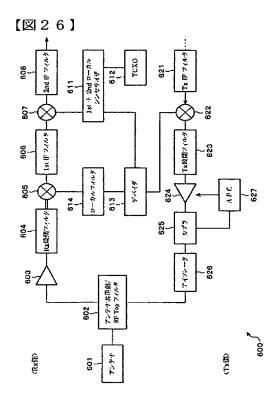
【図24】

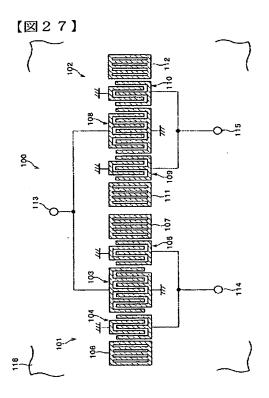


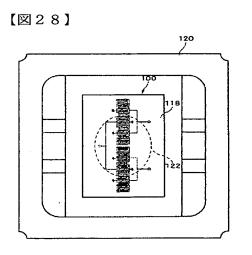


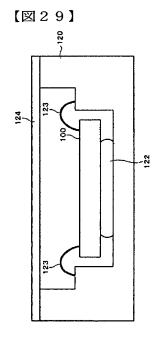
【図25】











# PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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04.04.2003 (72)Inventor: NAKABASHI NORIHIKO

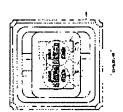
YADA MASARU

TAKADA TADAHIKO

(30)Priority

Priority country: JP

(54) SURFACE ACOUSTIC WAVE DEVICE AND COMMUNICATION DEVICE



(57) Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a surface acoustic wave (SAW) device in which phase balancing is excellent and a communication device in which the SAW device is packaged.

SOLUTION: A SAW filter 1 equipped with at least one or more SAW filter elements each having at least two comb-line electrodes formed along with a propagation direction of SAW and first and second balancing terminals 26 and 27 connected to the comb-line electrodes is provided on a piezoelectric substrate 30. The SAW filter 1 is housed in a packaging member 2 to reduce the quantity of a change in capacitance in the electrodes on the piezoelectric substrate 30 connected to the first and second balancing terminals 26 and 27.

### **LEGAL STATUS**

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CLAIMS		•	
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# [Claim(s)]

[Claim 1]

A piezo-electric substrate,

it was formed along the propagation direction of a surface acoustic wave on this piezo-electric substrate -- \*\* at least two go away -- the mold polar zone, one or more surface acoustic wave filters which have the 1st and 2nd balanced terminal connected to said comb mold polar zone -- and It is surface acoustic wave equipment equipped with the packaging member which holds said surface acoustic wave filter,

Said surface acoustic wave filter is surface acoustic wave equipment characterized by being contained by the packaging member so that the capacity produced in the electrode on said piezo-electric substrate connected to said 1st balanced terminal and the capacity produced in the electrode on said piezo-electric substrate connected to said 2nd balanced terminal may carry out abbreviation coincidence mutually.

# [Claim 2]

Said surface acoustic wave filter is surface acoustic wave equipment according to claim 1 characterized by being fixed to said packaging member by the

adhesives layer, and forming said adhesives layer between the said 1st and 2nd balanced terminal and a packaging member at least.

# [Claim 3]

Said surface acoustic wave filter is surface acoustic wave equipment according to claim 2 characterized by being fixed to said packaging member by the adhesives layer of two or more points.

# [Claim 4]

A piezo-electric substrate,

it was formed along the propagation direction of a surface acoustic wave on this piezo-electric substrate -- \*\* at least two go away -- the mold polar zone, one or more surface acoustic wave filters which have the 1st and 2nd balanced terminal connected to said comb mold polar zone -- and It is surface acoustic wave equipment equipped with the packaging member which holds said surface acoustic wave filter,

Said surface acoustic wave filter is surface acoustic wave equipment characterized by being fixed to said packaging member by the adhesives layer of two or more points between the said 1st and 2nd balanced terminal and a packaging member at least.

# [Claim 5]

Said adhesives layer is surface acoustic wave equipment given in claim 2 characterized by being formed in the range larger than the electrode on said piezo-electric substrate connected to the said 1st and 2nd balanced terminal thru/or any 1 term of 4.

# [Claim 6]

Surface acoustic wave equipment given in claim 2 thru/or any 1 term of 5 characterized by the thing of the field which mounts said surface acoustic wave filter in said packaging member mostly done for metallizing of the whole surface.

# [Claim 7]

Surface acoustic wave equipment given in claim 2 thru/or any 1 term of 5 characterized by the thing of the field which mounts said surface acoustic wave

filter in said packaging member for which the whole surface serves as a nonmetal member mostly.

# [Claim 8]

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Said surface acoustic wave filter is fixed to said packaging member by flip chip bonding,

Surface acoustic wave equipment according to claim 1 with which the metallizing pattern formed in the field which mounts said surface acoustic wave filter of said packaging member which was connected to the said 1st and 2nd balanced terminal, and which takes out, counters with an electrode and is connected is characterized by the thing by which it connected with the said 1st and 2nd balanced terminal, and which it takes out and is formed more widely than an electrode.

# [Claim 9]

Surface acoustic wave equipment according to claim 8 with which the metallizing pattern formed in the field which mounts said surface acoustic wave filter of said packaging member is characterized by having symmetry structure.

# [Claim 10]

Surface acoustic wave equipment given in claim 1 thru/or any 1 term of 9 characterized by the distance of the electrode on said piezo-electric substrate connected to said 1st balanced terminal and said packaging member and the distance of the electrode on said piezo-electric substrate connected to said 2nd balanced terminal and said packaging member carrying out abbreviation coincidence mutually.

# [Claim 11]

Surface acoustic wave equipment given in claim 1 thru/or any 1 term of 10 characterized by the distance of the distance of the electrode on said piezo-electric substrate connected to said 1st balanced terminal and the side attachment wall of said packaging member, and the electrode on said piezo-electric substrate connected to said 2nd balanced terminal and the side attachment wall of said packaging member carrying out abbreviation coincidence

mutually.

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[Claim 12]

Surface acoustic wave equipment according to claim 10 or 11 characterized by the distance of the distance of the electrode on said piezo-electric substrate connected to said 1st balanced terminal and the metallizing pattern of said packaging member, the electrode on said piezo-electric substrate connected to said 2nd balanced terminal, and the metallizing pattern of said packaging member carrying out abbreviation coincidence mutually.

[Claim 13]

Surface acoustic wave equipment given in claim 1 characterized by having balanced - unbalance conversion function thru/or any 1 term of 12.

[Claim 14]

Surface acoustic wave equipment given in claim 1 characterized by being a balanced input and a balanced output thru/or any 1 term of 12.

[Claim 15]

The communication device characterized by carrying the surface acoustic wave equipment of a publication in claim 1 thru/or any 1 term of 14.

[Translation done.]

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**DETAILED DESCRIPTION** 

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention]

This invention is excellent in the balanced property between balanced terminals, and relates to the suitable surface acoustic wave equipment for filters, such as a duplexer of a communication device, and the communication device using it.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art]

The technical progress over the miniaturization of a portable telephone in recent years and lightweight-izing has a remarkable thing. As a means for realizing this, development of the components which compounded the function of plurality [miniaturization / reduction of each component parts and ] from the first has also progressed. Against the background of such a situation, what has balanced - unbalance conversion function and the function of the so-called balun is briskly studied by the surface acoustic wave equipment which is used for RF stage of a portable telephone and which has a filtering function in recent years, and is used for it focusing on GSM (Global System for Mobile communications) etc. Moreover, it is thought that the need of the surface acoustic wave equipment which is beginning to be used for AMPS, PCS, DCS, etc. and also has such a balanced - unbalance conversion function increases.

[0003]

As a surface acoustic wave filter used for the surface acoustic wave equipment which has balanced - unbalance conversion function, the configuration as shown in drawing 27 is used widely. the configuration of drawing 27 -- on the piezo-electric substrate 118, electrically, one side of a terminal is connected to juxtaposition in each surface acoustic wave filter elements 101 and 102 of a vertical joint resonator mold, and another side is connected to the serial in them. The surface acoustic wave filter element 101 is equipped with each three comb mold polar zone (it is called IDT an INTADIJITARU transducer and the following)

104, 103, and 105, and it has reflectors 106 and 107 so that they may be inserted further. The surface acoustic wave filter element 102 is equipped with each three IDT(s) 109, 108, and 110 along the propagation direction of a surface acoustic wave, and it has reflectors 111 and 112, respectively so that they may be inserted further.

[0004]

A different point between the surface acoustic wave filter element 101 and the surface acoustic wave filter element 102 is that the polarity of IDT103 and IDT108 is mutually reversed. Thereby, the phases of the signal outputted from each terminals 114 and 115 differ 180 degrees, and the unbalance signal inputted from a terminal 113 is changed into a balanced signal from a terminal 114 and a terminal 115, and they are outputted.

[0005]

In the surface acoustic wave filter which has balanced - unbalance conversion function, by the transmission characteristic in the passband of the question of an unbalance terminal and each terminal of a balanced terminal, the amplitude characteristic is equal and it is required that the phase should be reversed 180 degrees. Moreover, out of a passband, to be equal also to the amplitude characteristic and a phase characteristic is demanded.

[0006]

When the surface acoustic wave filter which has said balanced - unbalance conversion function is considered to be the device of three ports with amplitude unbalance and phase unbalance, for example, a port 1 and each balanced output terminal are made into a port 2 and a port 3 for an unbalanced input terminal, respectively,

Amplitude unbalance = |A|, A=|20logS21|-|20logS31|

Phase unbalance = |B-180| -- Formula \*\*1 It defines as B=|\*\*S21-\*\*S31|.

[0007]

S21 and S31 which are shown here are a matrix component when expressing 3 port device by the scattering matrix, and they show the transmission

characteristic between a port 2, between ports 1 and a port 3, and a port 1, respectively. Such unbalance is in the passband of a filter ideally, and, as for 0dB and phase unbalance, amplitude unbalance is made into 180 degrees for amplitude unbalance out of the passband 0 times, as for 0dB and phase unbalance.

[8000]

[0009]

As shown in drawing 28 and drawing 29, the piezo-electric substrate 118 of the surface acoustic wave filter 100 which has balanced - unbalance conversion function in the conventional technique is being fixed to the packaging member 120 by the adhesives layer 122. Moreover, the packaging member 120 consists of dielectric ceramics, such as an alumina. With such surface acoustic wave equipment, as shown in drawing 29, after it is contained by the adhesives layer 122 in the packaging member 120 and a bonding wire 123 connects with the packaging member 120 electrically, the closure of the surface acoustic wave filter 100 is carried out by the cap material 124.

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention]

In case die bond (immobilization) of the surface acoustic wave filter 100 which has this balanced - unbalance conversion function is carried out to the packaging member 120 using the adhesives layer 122, a thing called spreading location dispersion of the adhesives layer 122 to the packaging member 120 and mounting location dispersion of the surface acoustic wave filter 100 arises.

Therefore, in the conventional technique, the capacity between the IDT electrode by the side of the front face of the surface acoustic wave filter 100, or the leading-about section and the metallizing pattern (each electrode terminal) of the packaging member 120 changes, and there is a problem that unbalance, especially phase unbalance vary greatly. In addition, dispersion in such unbalance is similarly produced in the surface acoustic wave filter of balanced I/O.

# [0011]

# [Means for Solving the Problem]

In order that the surface acoustic wave equipment of this invention may solve the above-mentioned technical problem, a piezo-electric substrate, At least two IDT(s) formed along the propagation direction of a surface acoustic wave on this piezo-electric substrate, One or more surface acoustic wave filters which have the 1st and 2nd balanced terminal connected to said IDT, It is surface acoustic wave equipment equipped with the packaging member which holds said surface acoustic wave filter. And said surface acoustic wave filter Capacity produced in the electrode on the piezo-electric substrate connected to the 1st balanced terminal and capacity produced in the electrode on the piezo-electric substrate connected to the 2nd balanced terminal are characterized by being contained by the packaging member so that abbreviation coincidence may be carried out mutually.

# [0012]

In order that other surface acoustic wave equipments of this invention may solve said technical problem, a piezo-electric substrate, it was formed along the propagation direction of a surface acoustic wave on this piezo-electric substrate - at least two going away and with the mold polar zone One or more surface acoustic wave filters which have the 1st and 2nd balanced terminal connected to said comb mold polar zone, It is surface acoustic wave equipment equipped with the packaging member which holds said surface acoustic wave filter. And said surface acoustic wave filter It is characterized by being fixed to said packaging member by the adhesives layer of two or more points between the said 1st and 2nd balanced terminal and a packaging member at least.

# [0013]

According to the above-mentioned configuration, by the thing from which the capacity which produces a balanced signal in each electrode connected to each terminal inputted or outputted seldom changes even if assembly precision dispersion arises and which is set up so that abbreviation coincidence may be

carried out Or a surface acoustic wave filter can improve dispersion in the unbalance between balanced terminals, especially the phase unbalance in a passband by being fixed to said packaging member by the adhesives layer of two or more points between the said 1st and 2nd balanced terminal and a packaging member at least.

[0014]

With the above-mentioned electrode, IDT on a surface acoustic wave filter, leading about, and a wire bond pad are included. The above-mentioned capacity is a capacity produced between the above-mentioned electrode, the field which mounts the surface acoustic wave filter in a packaging member, a side attachment wall, etc. There are "touch-down capacity" and "stray capacity" in the above-mentioned capacity, "touch-down capacity" is a capacity produced between the above-mentioned electrode and a ground side, and "stray capacity" is a capacity which floats with an electrode and enters between electrodes. An operation is the same, and both of the capacity will become the cause by which phase unbalance varies, if the capacity in each balanced terminal varies.

As for a surface acoustic wave filter, in the above-mentioned surface acoustic wave equipment, it is desirable to be fixed to a packaging member by the adhesives layer, and to form the above-mentioned adhesives layer between the 1st and 2nd balanced terminal and a packaging member at least.

[0016]

According to the above-mentioned configuration, since the adhesives layer was formed between the 1st and 2nd balanced terminal and a packaging member, the difference in the capacity produced between the 1st and 2nd balanced terminal and each electrode of a packaging member can be reduced, and dispersion in phase unbalance can be improved more certainly.

[0017]

As for a surface acoustic wave filter, with the above-mentioned surface acoustic wave equipment, it is desirable to be fixed to said packaging member by the

adhesives layer of two or more points. According to the above-mentioned configuration, since the surface acoustic wave filter was fixed to the packaging member by the adhesives layer of two or more points, an adhesives layer can be more certainly formed between the 1st and 2nd balanced terminal and a packaging member, the difference in the capacity produced between the 1st and 2nd balanced terminal and each electrode of a packaging member can be reduced, and dispersion in phase unbalance can be improved more certainly. [0018]

As for an adhesives layer, in the above-mentioned surface acoustic wave equipment, it is desirable to be formed in the range larger than the electrode on the piezo-electric substrate connected to the 1st and 2nd balanced terminal. Since the adhesives layer was formed in the range larger than the electrode on the piezo-electric substrate connected to the 1st and 2nd balanced terminal according to the above-mentioned configuration An adhesives layer can be more certainly formed between the 1st and 2nd balanced terminal and a packaging member, the difference in the capacity produced between the 1st and 2nd balanced terminal and each electrode of a packaging member can be reduced, and dispersion in phase unbalance can be improved more certainly.

[0019]

the field which mounts the surface acoustic wave filter in a packaging member with the above-mentioned surface acoustic wave equipment -- metallizing of the whole surface may be carried out mostly.

[0020]

the field which mounts the surface acoustic wave filter in a packaging member in the above-mentioned surface acoustic wave equipment -- the whole surface may serve as a nonmetal member mostly.

[0021]

The thing by which the metallizing pattern formed in the field which mounts the surface acoustic wave filter in the packaging member which the surface acoustic wave filter was fixed to the packaging member by flip chip bonding with the

above-mentioned surface acoustic wave equipment, and was connected to the 1st and 2nd balanced terminal, and which takes out, counters with an electrode and is connected was connected to the 1st and 2nd balanced terminal and which it takes out and is formed more widely than an electrode is desirable.

[0022]

According to the above-mentioned configuration, since it formed more widely than the ejection electrode by which the metallizing pattern of a packaging member was connected to the 1st and 2nd balanced terminal, the difference in the distance of the 1st and 2nd balanced terminal and each electrode of a packaging member can be made small to stability, and dispersion in phase unbalance can be improved more certainly.

[0023]

In the above-mentioned surface acoustic wave equipment, the metallizing pattern formed in the field which mounts the surface acoustic wave filter of a packaging member may have symmetry structure. According to the above-mentioned configuration, by having symmetry structure, a metallizing pattern can reduce the difference in each capacity in the 1st and 2nd balanced terminal connected to a metallizing pattern, and can improve dispersion in phase unbalance more certainly.

[0024]

It is desirable that the distance of the electrode on the piezo-electric substrate connected to the 1st balanced terminal and a packaging member and the distance of the electrode on the piezo-electric substrate connected to the 2nd balanced terminal and a packaging member are carrying out abbreviation coincidence mutually with the above-mentioned surface acoustic wave equipment.

[0025]

In the above-mentioned surface acoustic wave equipment, it is desirable for the distance of the distance of the electrode on the piezo-electric substrate connected to the 1st balanced terminal and the side attachment wall of a

packaging member, and the electrode on the piezo-electric substrate connected to the 2nd balanced terminal and the side attachment wall of a packaging member to carry out abbreviation coincidence mutually.

[0026]

With the above-mentioned surface acoustic wave equipment, the distance of the distance of the electrode on the piezo-electric substrate connected to the 1st balanced terminal and the metallizing pattern of a packaging member, the electrode on the piezo-electric substrate connected to the 2nd balanced terminal, and the metallizing pattern of a packaging member may be carrying out abbreviation coincidence mutually.

[0027]

According to the above-mentioned configuration, by carrying out abbreviation coincidence of each distance, the difference in each capacity in the 1st and 2nd balanced terminal connected to a packaging member, its side attachment wall, or its metallizing pattern can be reduced, and dispersion in phase unbalance can be improved more certainly.

[0028]

In the above-mentioned surface acoustic wave equipment, it is desirable to have balanced - unbalance conversion function. Moreover, the above-mentioned surface acoustic wave equipment may be a balanced input and a balanced output.

[0029]

The communication device of this invention is characterized by carrying surface acoustic wave equipment given in above any they are, in order to solve said technical problem. According to the above-mentioned configuration, since the carried surface acoustic wave equipment is made into the thing excellent in phase unbalance, it can improve a communication link property.

[0030]

[Embodiment of the Invention]

Each gestalt of operation concerning the surface acoustic wave equipment of this

invention is explained below based on drawing 1 thru/or drawing 25 . [0031]

(The first gestalt of operation)

As shown in drawing 1, die bond (immobilization) of the surface acoustic wave equipment of this invention is carried out by the adhesives layers 3 and 3 of the plurality [ filter / 1 / which has balanced - unbalance conversion function / surface acoustic wave ] in the packaging member 2.

[0032]

As for two or more adhesives layers 3 and 3, it is desirable to be prepared along the propagation direction (that is, direction where each balanced terminals 26 and 27 were located in a line) of a surface acoustic wave (henceforth SAW (Surface Acoustic Wave)), and it is desirable to be further formed along the medial-axis top of the propagation direction of SAW.

Moreover, each balanced terminals 26 and 27 of the surface acoustic wave filter 1 are formed in the opposite side (upper part) whose piezo-electric substrate 30 was pinched to each adhesives layers 3 and 3. As for each adhesives layers 3 and 3 to each balanced terminals 26 and 27 which correspond, respectively, it is desirable to be preferably, prepared so that those formation conditions may carry out abbreviation coincidence mutually so that the difference among those formation conditions may become small. Furthermore, in the opposite side (lower part) whose piezo-electric substrate 30 in each balanced terminals 26 and 27 was pinched, it is desirable respectively that each adhesives layers 3 and 3 exist. 100341

First, explanation of the surface acoustic wave filter 1 forms each surface acoustic wave filter elements 11 and 12 along the propagation direction of SAW on the piezo-electric substrate 30, as shown in drawing 2. As for each surface acoustic wave filter elements 11 and 12, to each balanced terminals 26 and 27, another side of a terminal is electrically connected to juxtaposition for one side of a terminal at the serial to the unbalance terminal 25. Therefore, each electrode

used as each balanced terminals 26 and 27 will be located in a line along the propagation direction of SAW, and will be formed on each IDT forming face in the piezo-electric substrate 30, respectively.

[0035]

Furthermore, between each surface acoustic wave filter elements 11 and 12 and the unbalance terminal 25, the 1 terminal-pair surface acoustic wave resonator 13 is inserted, respectively. Between each surface acoustic wave filter elements 11 and 12 and each balanced terminals 26 and 27, the 1 terminal-pair surface acoustic wave resonator 14 is inserted, respectively.

[0036]

The surface acoustic wave filter element 11 is equipped with IDT 16, 15, and 17, and it has reflectors 18 and 19 so that they may be inserted further. The surface acoustic wave filter element 12 is equipped with each three IDT(s) 21, 20, and 22 along the propagation direction of a surface acoustic wave, and it has reflectors 23 and 24, respectively so that they may be inserted further.

Each IDT and reflector are formed by the photolithography method etc. of the aluminum (aluminum) electrode. IDT is equipped with two or more two electrode finger parts equipped with the parallel electrode finger of each other prolonged in the direction which intersects perpendicularly from the band-like end face section (bus bar) and one flank of the end face section, and has each above-mentioned electrode finger part in the condition of having become intricate between mutual electrode fingers so that the flank of the electrode finger of each above-mentioned electrode finger part might be met mutually.

[0038]

In such IDT, a signal transformation property and a setup of a passband are possible by setting up the decussation width of face which shows the die length and width of face of each electrode finger, spacing of each adjacent electrode finger, and the confrontation die length in the condition between mutual electrode fingers of having become intricate, respectively.

### [0039]

A different point between the surface acoustic wave filter element 11 and the surface acoustic wave filter element 12 is that the polarity of IDT15 and IDT20 is mutually reversed. Thereby, the phases of the signal outputted from each balanced terminals 26 and 27 differ 180 degrees. Therefore, the surface acoustic wave filter 1 has balanced - unbalance conversion function in which the balanced signal which the unbalance signal inputted from the unbalance terminal 25 was changed and outputted to the balanced signal from each balanced terminals 26 and 27, and was inputted from each balanced terminals 26 and 27 is changed and outputted to an unbalance signal from the unbalance terminal 25. [0040]

Furthermore, in the surface acoustic wave filter element 11 and the surface acoustic wave filter element 12, the electrode finger (wavelength: lambdai) located near the boundary of IDT and IDT is short set up in the pitch as compared with the IDT electrode finger (wavelength: lambdal) of other parts (\*\* pitch electrode finger).

### [0041]

Moreover, it is only that the wavelength of a \*\* pitch electrode finger differs in a design with the surface acoustic wave filter element 11 and the surface acoustic wave filter element 12, and other parameters are completely the same.

Wavelength of the \*\* pitch electrode finger of the surface acoustic wave filter element 11 and the surface acoustic wave filter element 12 is made into lambdai1 and lambdai2, respectively.

### [0042]

Next, the packaging member 2 is explained. As shown in drawing 1, the packaging member 2 consists of dielectric (insulator) ceramics, such as an alumina, has the shape of an appearance of an abbreviation rectangular parallelepiped, and is formed in closed-end box-like one. Moreover, although not illustrated, the closure of the packaging member 2 is carried out in cap material. [0043]

Next, the case where it shifted as drawing 1 is met in parallel to the propagation direction of SAW in the case where the spreading location of each [ the mounting location of the piezo-electric substrate 30 and ] adhesives layers 3 and 3 is a mid gear of the packaging member 2 about adhesives in applying two adhesives in case [ of the rear face of the piezo-electric substrate 30 ] die bond of the surface acoustic wave filter 1 is carried out to the packaging member 2, as it spreads in the whole mostly and it is shown in Table 1 was shown in drawing 3 and drawing 4, respectively.

### [0044]

It is made to spread in the whole mostly. moreover, the thing for which one adhesives are applied as an example of a comparison -- adhesives -- the rear face of the piezo-electric substrate 30 -- When carrying out die bond of the surface acoustic wave filter 1 to the packaging member 2, As drawing 5 was met in parallel to the propagation direction of SAW and the case where the mounting location of the piezo-electric substrate 30 and the spreading location of the adhesives layer 31 are mid gears of the packaging member 2 was shown in Table 1, the case where it shifted was shown in drawing 6 and drawing 7, respectively. Drawing 1, above-mentioned drawing 3, or above-mentioned drawing 7 is the mimetic diagram before joining cap material, and shows the mimetic diagram when making it spread in the whole mostly on the rear face of a piezo-electric substrate for adhesives. Moreover, the contents of the location of the surface acoustic wave filter 1 to the packaging member 2 in each mimetic diagram of drawing 1, drawing 3, or drawing 7, the adhesives layer 3, or the adhesives layer 31 are briefly shown in Table 1.

### [0045]

The direction of gap of such gap of a surface acoustic wave filter element and gap of the spreading location of adhesives is the XY (straight side) direction of the packaging member 2 or the surface acoustic wave filter 1. Although extent of gap changes with precision of a facility, for FCB gap, in the common facility used with the gestalt of this operation, \*\*40 micrometers and spreading location gap of

adhesives is [ the mounting location of \*\*50 micrometers and the surface acoustic wave filter 1 ] \*\*100 micrometers. The mounting location of the surface acoustic wave filter at the time of carrying out die bond to a packaging member, the spreading location of adhesives, and coverage are shown in Table 1. [0046]

### [Table 1]

	図 1	⊠ 3	図 4	図 5	図 6	図 7
	(2点塗布)	(2点塗布)	(2点塗布)	(比較例)	(比較例)	(比較例)
弾性表面波						
フィルタの	中央	Ŀ	中央	中央	上	中央
マウント位置						
接着剤						
の	中央	中央	上	中央	中央	上
塗布位置						

### [0047]

Next, the operation and effectiveness about the first gestalt of this operation are explained.

### [0048]

the result of the average of the phase unbalance in above-mentioned drawing 1, drawing 3, or the passband corresponding to the mimetic diagram of drawing 7 (1805MHz - 1880MHz) -- drawing 1 -- drawing 8 -- drawing 3 -- drawing 9 -- drawing 4 -- drawing 10 -- drawing 5 -- each graph shows drawing 7 for drawing 6 to drawing 11 at drawing 13 at drawing 12, respectively. Since a result is more clearly expressed with drawing 8 thru/or drawing 13, the above-mentioned formula \*\*1 It is alike, it sets, is referred to as phase balancing =B-180, and has displayed with [ which shows dispersion ] the error bar.

### [0049]

Moreover, the numeric value of the phase unbalance in drawing 8 thru/or the passband in drawing 13 (1805MHz - 1880MHz) is shown in Table 2. The

adhesives layers 3 and 3 can be understood [ of the rear face of the piezoelectric substrate 30 ] by that it can extend on the whole surface mostly and dispersion in phase unbalance can be reduced by applying two adhesives. sigma in Table 2 shows standard deviation.

### [0050]

### [Table 2]

	図 5	図 6	図 7	図 1	図 3	図 4
Ave.	-9.66	-8.28	-10.16	-9.20	-8.13	-9.71
MAX	-7.34	-2.40	-3.14	-7.75	-5.84	-6.88
MIN	-12.58	-15.06	-14.52	-10.61	-10.21	-11.61
σ	0.88	1.86	1.48	0.69	0.87	1.06

(単位: °、n=50

### [0051]

The surface acoustic wave filter 100 as shown by drawing 27 and drawing 28 is the structure where each surface acoustic wave filter elements 101 and 102 are separated by two in the parallel direction to the propagation direction of SAW on the piezo-electric substrate 118. Therefore, when the mounting location of the surface acoustic wave filter 100 and the formation location of the adhesives layer 122 shift in parallel to the propagation direction of SAW, the adhesives layer 122 is just under one surface acoustic wave filter element, and the condition of saying that there is no adhesives layer 122 just under another surface acoustic wave filter element will arise.

### [0052]

At this time, a difference will arise between each two surface acoustic wave filter elements 101 and 102 in the capacity for touch-down between each surface acoustic wave filter elements 101 and 102 and the packaging member 120, and it is thought that it is the cause of dispersion in phase unbalance.

[0053]

In the conventional technique, as shown in drawing 5 thru/or drawing 7 which is an example of a comparison, when the mounting location of the surface acoustic wave filter 1 and the spreading location of adhesives varied, as it was easy to produce a difference in the capacity between two surface acoustic wave filter elements, consequently was shown in drawing 11 thru/or drawing 13, big dispersion arose in the phase unbalance in a passband.

[0054]

However, since the difference was controlled by applying two adhesives by the capacity for touch-down between two surface acoustic wave filter elements 11 and 12 even if mounting location dispersion of the surface acoustic wave filter 1 and spreading location dispersion of adhesives arose as shown in drawing 1, drawing 3, and drawing 4, it turned out that dispersion in phase unbalance can be reduced as shown in drawing 8 thru/or drawing 10.

[0055]

On the other hand, the method of reducing dispersion in phase unbalance is mentioned by raising the mounting location precision of the spreading location of adhesives, or the piezo-electric substrate 30. However, improvement and amelioration of the precision of a facility take great cost and time amount. [0056]

On the other hand, the approach of applying two adhesives can improve phase unbalance dispersion sharply, without carrying out the improvement in precision and amelioration of a facility. Although the approach of applying two adhesives was used with each gestalt of operation of this invention, even if it increases three points, four points, and the point to apply, it is possible to reduce dispersion in phase unbalance.

[0057]

Furthermore, although the gestalt of this operation showed the example in case the number of surface acoustic wave filter elements is two, the same effectiveness is acquired even when a surface acoustic wave filter element is set to three and four like drawing 14 and drawing 15.

### [0058]

By the way, in the former, after applying one adhesives to the packaging member and carrying out die bond of the surface acoustic wave filter to it if it was wirebonding mounting in case a surface acoustic wave filter is mounted in a packaging member, a wire is formed. However, in case a surface acoustic wave filter is mounted in a packaging member, while dispersion occurs in the spreading location of the adhesives to a packaging member, dispersion occurs also in the mounting location of a surface acoustic wave filter.

Since the formation situation of an adhesives layer of being located in the lower part of one balanced terminal differs from the formation situation of an adhesives layer of being located in the lower part of the balanced terminal of another side, as a result of this dispersion, the capacity between a balanced terminal and the field in which the chip of a packaging member is carried may change with one balanced terminal and the balanced terminal of another side, and unbalance, especially phase unbalance may vary greatly.

### [0060]

Since the formation condition of each adhesives layer corresponding to each balanced terminal is set up similarly, it is possible to apply adhesives all over the rear face of a piezo-electric substrate, but if it applies to the whole surface, the danger that bleed out (phenomenon in which adhesives creep up on the wire bond pad of a packaging member or the side attachment wall of a chip) will occur will become high.

### [0061]

When adhesives adhere to the front face of a piezo-electric chip-like substrate by bleed out, the property [ itself ] appearance becomes is not less (since the constant of a piezo-electric substrate changes). moreover, the case where adhesives adhere to the wire bond pad of a packaging member in the case of wirebonding -- the miscarriage between a wire and a pad -- even if it reaches, the lack of tensile strength of a wire will arise.

### [0062]

Although it is possible similarly to increase the amount applied by one point, it is difficult to open adhesives at the rear face of a piezo-electric substrate in one-point spreading at homogeneity. if it tends to make [ many ] the amount of adhesives and is going to extend at the whole rear face of a piezo-electric substrate -- creeping up (bleed out) -- being generated -- reverse -- creeping up (bleed out) -- if adhesives are lessened so that it may not be generated, adhesives do not spread at the whole rear face of a piezo-electric substrate, but a difference arises in the capacity between each balanced terminal, and phase unbalance will remain varying.

### [0063]

It was effective, as it considers as the means which crawls, and does not start a riser, and opens adhesives broadly if possible to homogeneity at the rear face of a piezo-electric substrate, and makes variation in phase balancing small and spreading of the adhesives of two or more points mentioned above. Since adhesives are applied by two or more points to a rectangular chip configuration piezo-electricity substrate in case of spreading of two or more points, compared with one-point spreading, it breadth-comes to be comparatively easy of adhesives that there is no futility in the whole rear face of piezo-electricity. [0064]

In addition, as the minimum, even if the whole rear face of the piezo-electric substrate 30 of a chip configuration is not covered in the adhesives layers 3 and 3, if just under the surface acoustic wave filter element is covered in the adhesives layers 3 and 3, the effectiveness of this invention can be demonstrated.

### [0065]

(The second gestalt of operation)

As shown in drawing 16, the surface acoustic wave filter 1 and the surface acoustic wave filter 41 with which IDT etc. was formed similarly place upside down the field in which electrodes, such as IDT, were formed, and flip chip

mounting of the surface acoustic wave equipment concerning the second gestalt of operation of this invention is carried out at the packaging member 42. The piezo-electric substrate 51 of the surface acoustic wave filter 41 which has balanced - unbalance conversion function equips with the electrode pad 52 surface 51a which met the packaging member 42. Furthermore, on the electrode pad 52, the metal bump 53 who consists of an alloy containing Au or Au is stationed.

### [0066]

On the other hand, the packaging member 42 which holds said surface acoustic wave filter 41 has substrate 42a which consists of insulating substrates, such as ceramics, and each side-attachment-wall 42b, respectively. Substrate 42a is abbreviation rectangular plate-like. Each side-attachment-wall 42b adjoins mutually, and is set up from the four-side each section of substrate 42a, respectively.

### [0067]

Moreover, the diamond touch side (touch-down electrode surface) 56 which was established on substrate 42a and which was formed between each electrode terminals 45 and 55 and each electrode terminals 45 and 55 is established in the packaging member 42.

### [0068]

The surface acoustic wave filter 41 makes field 51a of said piezo-electric substrate 51 with which the IDT and electrode pad 52 were formed counter surface 42c which has the diamond touch side 56 in the packaging member 42 (touch-down electrode surface), and is connected electrically and mechanically to the packaging member 42 through the metal bump 53 on said electrode pad 52. [0069]

When carrying out die bond (immobilization) of the piezo-electric substrate 51 to the packaging member 42 with adhesives, as shown in drawing 17, as the whole surface is made into the metallizing field 61 or is shown in drawing 18, dispersion in phase unbalance can be mostly reduced by the thing of surface 42c

of substrate 42a used as a die bond side to set up with the non-metallizing field 62.

[0070]

Moreover, as shown in drawing 19, as for each metallizing pattern 45, 55, and 55, i.e., the electrode terminals, and the diamond touch side 56 on surface 42c which carries the piezo-electric substrate 51 in the packaging member 42, it is desirable to see from the electrode connected with the output terminal of a balanced signal, and to have become the symmetry.

[0071]

Furthermore, as for each electrode terminals 46 and 47 to which the balanced terminal of the loading side which includes the diamond touch side 56 of the piezo-electric substrate 51 in the packaging member 42 as shown in drawing 20 is connected, respectively, it is more desirable than the electrode connected with the output terminal of a balanced signal to be set up so that it may become larger than the electrode terminal 45 connected to an unbalance terminal widely (that is, greatly [ area ]).

[0072]

the difference in an inter-electrode capacity connected with each balanced terminal by this -- control -- abbreviation coincidence can be carried out mutually preferably and phase unbalance can be improved.

[0073]

On the other hand, like the packaging member 82 shown in drawing 21 as an example of a comparison, when it is the electrode with which the metallizing pattern 76 is connected with the output terminal of a balanced signal, and below equivalent or the metallizing pattern 87 is unsymmetrical, phase unbalance may deteriorate.

[0074]

Below, the operation and effectiveness concerning the second gestalt are explained to this operation.

[0075]

See the metallizing pattern of the diamond touch side 56 of the packaging member 42 from inter-electrode [ which is connected with the output terminal of the balanced signal of the surface acoustic wave filter 41 formed on the piezo-electric substrate 51 ], and it considers as the symmetry. By opening the metallizing pattern of the packaging member 42 connected with the output terminal of the balanced signal of the surface acoustic wave filter 41 so that the whole field in consideration of the mounting position gap when furthermore carrying out flip chip mounting of the piezo-electric substrate 51 may be included Even if the mounting position gap when carrying out flip chip mounting of the piezo-electric substrate 51 arises, it is hard coming to generate a difference in the capacity between the output terminals of a balanced signal, and dispersion in phase unbalance can be reduced.

[0076]

moreover, since flip chip mounting precision improves by making rear-face granularity of the piezo-electric substrate 51 into about 1 law and it is hard coming to generate the capacity difference between the output terminals of each balanced signal, dispersion in phase unbalance can be reduced.

[0077]

Furthermore, making regularity mostly field granularity of the rear face (adhesion side) of the piezo-electric substrates 30 and 51 is mentioned as other approaches of the unbalance improvement at the time of mounting. When field granularity changes with each surface acoustic wave filters 1, in case a supersonic wave is especially impressed by flip-chip-bonding (FCB) mounting at the time of mounting, coefficient of friction of an ultrasonic impression means and the surface acoustic wave filter 1 may differ, dispersion may occur in the gap at the time of mounting, and phase unbalance may get worse.

[0078]

(The third gestalt of operation)

The surface acoustic wave equipment concerning the third gestalt of operation of this invention As other configurations which reduce the capacity difference

between each balanced terminal So that the difference among each distance d1 and d2 of each end face of the longitudinal direction of the surface acoustic wave filter 1, and each side-attachment-wall 2a which the packaging member 2 meets, respectively and 2b may become small, as shown in drawing 22 It is desirable that the surface acoustic wave filter 1 is arranged in the packaging member 2 so that it may become zero preferably. Thereby, the difference among each distance d3 and d4 shown in drawing 23 can reduce the difference in the capacity in each balanced terminal compared with a large thing, and the surface acoustic wave equipment shown in drawing 22 can control especially dispersion of phase unbalance. Such a configuration is effective also in the second gestalt of operation.

[0079]

Moreover, as shown in drawing 24 (a), it is desirable that the surface acoustic wave filter 1 is arranged in the packaging member 2 so that the difference among each spacing d5 and d6 of each balanced terminal on the piezo-electric substrate 30 and the metallizing pattern on the base of the packaging member 2 may become small, and it may become zero preferably. Thereby, the difference among each distance d7 and d8 shown in drawing 24 (b) can reduce the difference in the capacity in each balanced terminal compared with a large thing, and the surface acoustic wave equipment shown in drawing 22 can control especially dispersion of phase unbalance. Such a configuration is effective also in the second gestalt of operation.

[0800]

Furthermore, it is also effective as other approaches of the unbalance improvement at the time of mounting to make regularity mostly thickness of the piezo-electric substrates 30 and 51. When the thickness of a piezo-electric substrate is uneven, on one side and another side of a balanced terminal, the distance of a piezo-electric substrate and a package may differ and unbalance may get worse.

[0081]

In addition, although the surface acoustic wave equipment which has balanced - unbalance conversion function was used with each gestalt of the above-mentioned operation, as shown not only in this but in drawing 25, even if it is surface acoustic wave equipment which is a balanced input and a balanced output, the effectiveness of this invention can be acquired. In drawing 25, each balanced terminals 26 and 27 are [ an output side and each balanced terminals 28 and 29 ] input sides.

[0082]

(The fourth gestalt of operation)

Next, the communication device carrying the surface acoustic wave equipment of a publication is explained to each gestalt of the above-mentioned implementation based on drawing 26. As a receiver side (Rx side) which receives, the above-mentioned communication device 600 is equipped with an antenna 601, the antenna common section / RFTop filter 602, amplifier 603, Rx interstage filter 604, a mixer 605, the 1stlF filter 606, a mixer 607, the 2ndlF filter 608, the 1st+2nd local synthesizer 611, TCXO (temperature compensated crystal oscillator (temperature-compensated crystal oscillator))612, a divider 613, and the local filter 614, and is constituted.

[0083]

As double lines showed, in order to secure balance nature from Rx interstage filter 604 to drawing 26 to a mixer 605, transmitting by each balanced signal is desirable.

[0084]

Moreover, as a transceiver side (Tx side) which transmits, it has the TxIF filter 621, a mixer 622, Tx interstage filter 623, amplifier 624, a coupler 625, an isolator 626, and APC (automatic power control)627 (APC), and the above-mentioned communication device 600 is constituted while sharing the above-mentioned antenna 601, and the above-mentioned above-mentioned antenna common section / RFTop filter 602.

[0085]

And surface acoustic wave equipment given in the gestalt of this operation mentioned above can use for the above-mentioned Rx interstage filter 604, the 1stlF filter 606, the TxlF filter 621, and Tx interstage filter 623 suitably. [0086]

The surface acoustic wave equipment concerning this invention can be equipped with a balanced type-unbalance conversion function with a filtering function, and, moreover, the amplitude characteristic between each balanced signal has the outstanding property of being near, by the ideal. Therefore, the communication device of this invention which has the above-mentioned surface acoustic wave equipment can be improving the transmission characteristic.

[0087]

[Effect of the Invention]

At least two IDT(s) by which the surface acoustic wave equipment of this invention was formed as mentioned above along the propagation direction of a surface acoustic wave on the piezo-electric substrate and this piezo-electric substrate, One or more surface acoustic wave filters which have the 1st and 2nd balanced terminal connected to said IDT, It is surface acoustic wave equipment equipped with the packaging member which holds said surface acoustic wave filter. And said surface acoustic wave filter It is the configuration contained by the packaging member so that the variation of the capacity in each electrode on said piezo-electric substrate connected to the said 1st and 2nd balanced terminal may become small.

[8800]

So, the above-mentioned configuration is set up so that a difference of the capacity produced in each electrode may become small, and does the effectiveness that dispersion in the unbalance between balanced terminals, especially the phase unbalance in a passband is improvable.

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is a top view in front of the cap closure in the surface acoustic wave equipment concerning the first gestalt of operation of this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is the outline block diagram of the surface acoustic wave filter used for the above-mentioned surface acoustic wave equipment.

[Drawing 3] It is a top view in front of the cap closure in the above-mentioned surface acoustic wave equipment when a surface acoustic wave filter shifts in a packaging member.

[Drawing 4] It is a top view in front of the cap closure when each adhesives layer in the above-mentioned surface acoustic wave equipment which fixes a surface acoustic wave filter shifts in a packaging member.

[Drawing 5] It is the top view in front of the cap closure of surface acoustic wave equipment in case the adhesives for a comparison are one-point spreading.

[Drawing 6] It is a top view in front of the cap closure in the surface acoustic wave equipment for the above-mentioned comparison when a surface acoustic wave filter shifts in a packaging member.

[Drawing 7] It is a top view in front of the cap closure when each adhesives layer in the surface acoustic wave equipment for the above-mentioned comparison which fixes a surface acoustic wave filter shifts in a packaging member. [Drawing 8] It is the graph which shows the phase unbalance in the passband in the surface acoustic wave equipment shown in above-mentioned drawing 1. [Drawing 9] It is the graph which shows the phase unbalance in the passband in the surface acoustic wave equipment shown in above-mentioned drawing 3. [Drawing 10] It is the graph which shows the phase unbalance in the passband in the surface acoustic wave equipment shown in above-mentioned drawing 4. [Drawing 11] It is the graph which shows the phase unbalance in the passband in the surface acoustic wave equipment shown in above-mentioned drawing 5. [Drawing 12] It is the graph which shows the phase unbalance in the passband in the surface acoustic wave equipment shown in above-mentioned drawing 6. [Drawing 13] It is the graph which shows the phase unbalance in the passband in the surface acoustic wave equipment shown in above-mentioned drawing 7. [Drawing 14] It is the example of a complete-change form of the first gestalt of the above-mentioned implementation, and is the outline block diagram showing

the example of the surface acoustic wave filter of three-element structure.

[Drawing 15] It is other modifications in the first gestalt of the above-mentioned implementation, and is the outline block diagram showing the example of the surface acoustic wave filter of four-element structure.

[Drawing 16] It is the important section sectional view of the surface acoustic wave equipment by flip chip mounting concerning the second gestalt of operation of this invention.

[Drawing 17] It is a top view when making into a whole surface metallizing field the field which fixes the piezo-electric substrate of the packaging member in the above-mentioned surface acoustic wave equipment.

[Drawing 18] It is a top view when making into a whole surface non-metallizing field the field which fixes the piezo-electric substrate of the packaging member in the above-mentioned surface acoustic wave equipment.

[Drawing 19] It is the top view of the packaging member of the above-mentioned surface acoustic wave equipment.

[Drawing 20] It is the top view of other packaging members of the abovementioned surface acoustic wave equipment.

[Drawing 21] It is the top view of the packaging member for a comparison.

[Drawing 22] It is a top view before the cap of the surface acoustic wave equipment concerning the third gestalt of operation of this invention.

[Drawing 23] It is the top view showing the mounting location where the surface acoustic wave filter of the above-mentioned surface acoustic wave equipment shifted for the comparison.

[Drawing 24] It is the sectional view showing the stowed position of the surface acoustic wave filter of the above-mentioned surface acoustic wave equipment, and to a packaging member, when parallel, as for (a), a surface acoustic wave filter shows [ a surface acoustic wave filter ] the case where it inclines to a packaging member, for a comparison, as for (b).

[Drawing 25] It is a showing [ the example of a complete-change form of the above-mentioned surface acoustic wave equipment ] outline block diagram.

[Drawing 26] It is the block diagram showing the communication device of this invention.

[Drawing 27] It is the outline block diagram of the conventional surface acoustic wave filter.

[Drawing 28] The above-mentioned surface acoustic wave filter is contained in a packaging member, and it is the top view of conventional surface acoustic wave equipment before a cap.

[Drawing 29] It is the sectional view of the above-mentioned surface acoustic wave equipment.

[Description of Notations]

- 1 Surface Acoustic Wave Filter
- 2 Packaging Member
- 3 Adhesives Layer
- 26 27 Balanced terminal
- 30 Piezo-electric Substrate

[Translation done.]

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**DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS** 

### [Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is a top view in front of the cap closure in the surface acoustic wave equipment concerning the first gestalt of operation of this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is the outline block diagram of the surface acoustic wave filter used for the above-mentioned surface acoustic wave equipment.

[Drawing 3] It is a top view in front of the cap closure in the above-mentioned surface acoustic wave equipment when a surface acoustic wave filter shifts in a packaging member.

[Drawing 4] It is a top view in front of the cap closure when each adhesives layer in the above-mentioned surface acoustic wave equipment which fixes a surface acoustic wave filter shifts in a packaging member.

[Drawing 5] It is the top view in front of the cap closure of surface acoustic wave equipment in case the adhesives for a comparison are one-point spreading.

[Drawing 6] It is a top view in front of the cap closure in the surface acoustic wave equipment for the above-mentioned comparison when a surface acoustic wave filter shifts in a packaging member.

[Drawing 7] It is a top view in front of the cap closure when each adhesives layer in the surface acoustic wave equipment for the above-mentioned comparison which fixes a surface acoustic wave filter shifts in a packaging member.

[Drawing 8] It is the graph which shows the phase unbalance in the passband in the surface acoustic wave equipment shown in above-mentioned drawing 1.

[Drawing 9] It is the graph which shows the phase unbalance in the passband in the surface acoustic wave equipment shown in above-mentioned drawing 3.

[Drawing 10] It is the graph which shows the phase unbalance in the passband in the surface acoustic wave equipment shown in above-mentioned drawing 4.

[Drawing 11] It is the graph which shows the phase unbalance in the passband in the surface acoustic wave equipment shown in above-mentioned drawing 5.

[Drawing 12] It is the graph which shows the phase unbalance in the passband in the surface acoustic wave equipment shown in above-mentioned drawing 6.

[Drawing 13] It is the graph which shows the phase unbalance in the passband in

the surface acoustic wave equipment shown in above-mentioned drawing 7. [Drawing 14] It is the example of a complete-change form of the first gestalt of the above-mentioned implementation, and is the outline block diagram showing the example of the surface acoustic wave filter of three-element structure.

[Drawing 15] It is other modifications in the first gestalt of the above-mentioned implementation, and is the outline block diagram showing the example of the surface acoustic wave filter of four-element structure.

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[Drawing 18] It is a top view when making into a whole surface non-metallizing field the field which fixes the piezo-electric substrate of the packaging member in the above-mentioned surface acoustic wave equipment.

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[Drawing 21] It is the top view of the packaging member for a comparison.

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[Drawing 24] It is the sectional view showing the stowed position of the surface acoustic wave filter of the above-mentioned surface acoustic wave equipment, and to a packaging member, when parallel, as for (a), a surface acoustic wave filter shows [ a surface acoustic wave filter ] the case where it inclines to a

packaging member, for a comparison, as for (b).

[Drawing 25] It is a showing [ the example of a complete-change form of the above-mentioned surface acoustic wave equipment ] outline block diagram.

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[Drawing 27] It is the outline block diagram of the conventional surface acoustic wave filter.

[Drawing 28] The above-mentioned surface acoustic wave filter is contained in a packaging member, and it is the top view of conventional surface acoustic wave equipment before a cap.

[Drawing 29] It is the sectional view of the above-mentioned surface acoustic wave equipment.

[Description of Notations]

- 1 Surface Acoustic Wave Filter
- 2 Packaging Member
- 3 Adhesives Layer
- 26 27 Balanced terminal
- 30 Piezo-electric Substrate

[Translation done.]

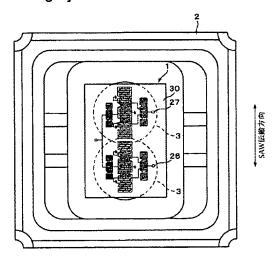
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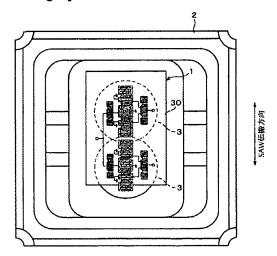
### **DRAWINGS**

# [Drawing 1]

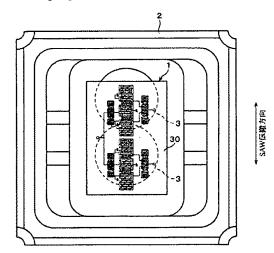


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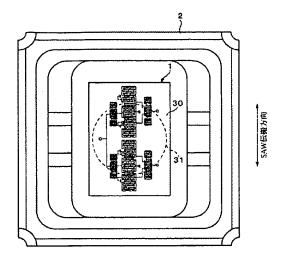
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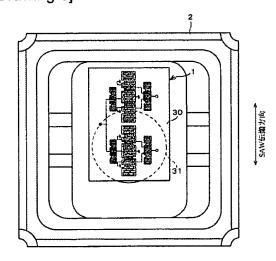
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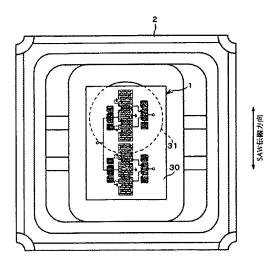
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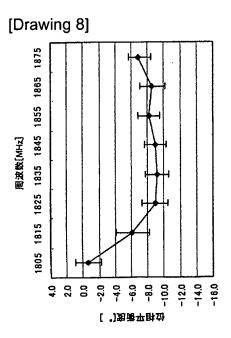


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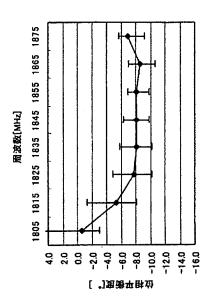


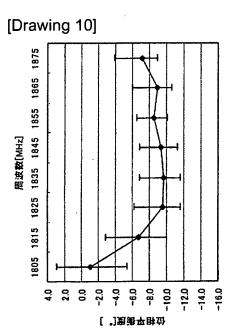
[Drawing 7]



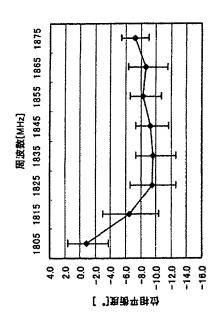


[Drawing 9]

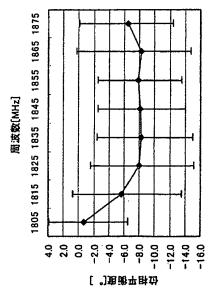




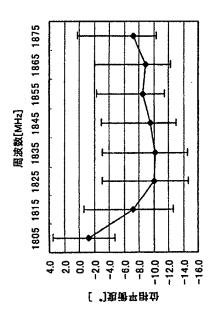
[Drawing 11]



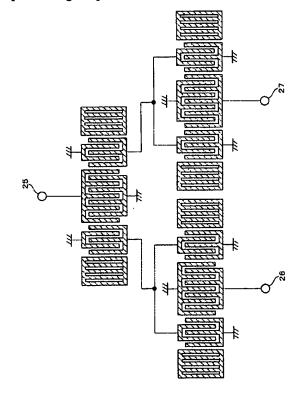




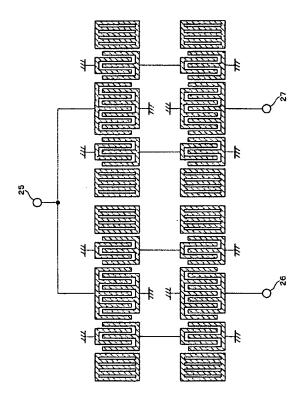
[Drawing 13]



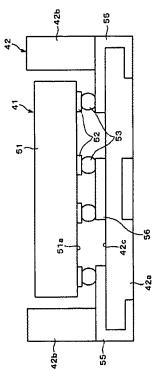
# [Drawing 14]



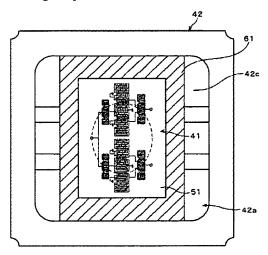
[Drawing 15]



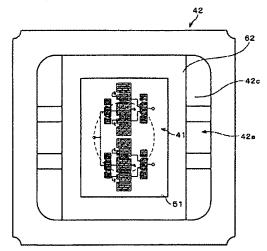
# [Drawing 16]



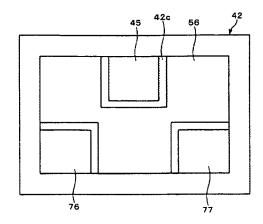
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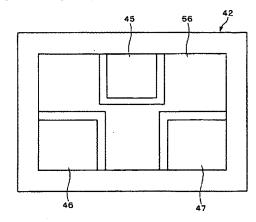
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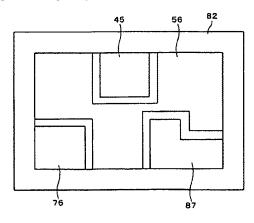
[Drawing 19]



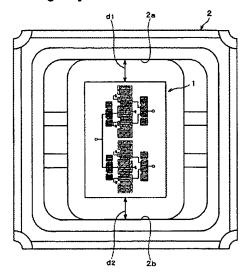
# [Drawing 20]



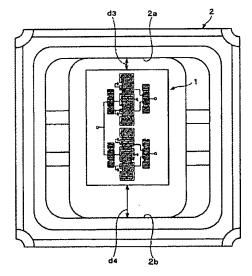
# [Drawing 21]



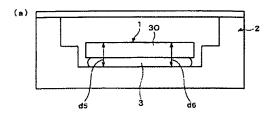
[Drawing 22]

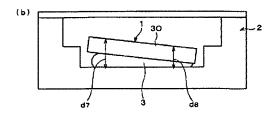


# [Drawing 23]

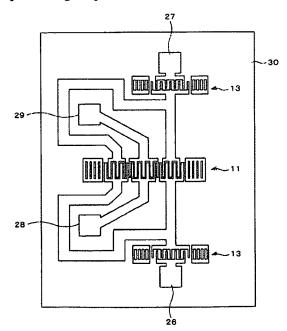


[Drawing 24]

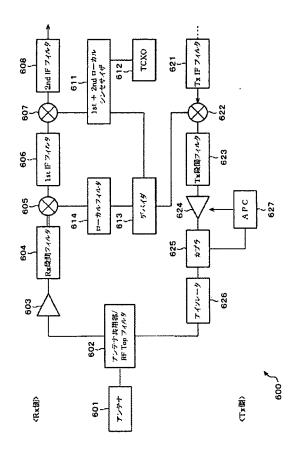




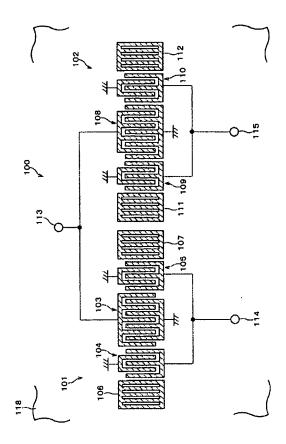
# [Drawing 25]



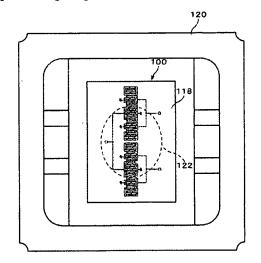
[Drawing 26]



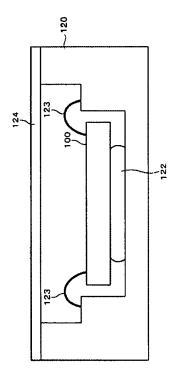
[Drawing 27]



# [Drawing 28]



[Drawing 29]



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